

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

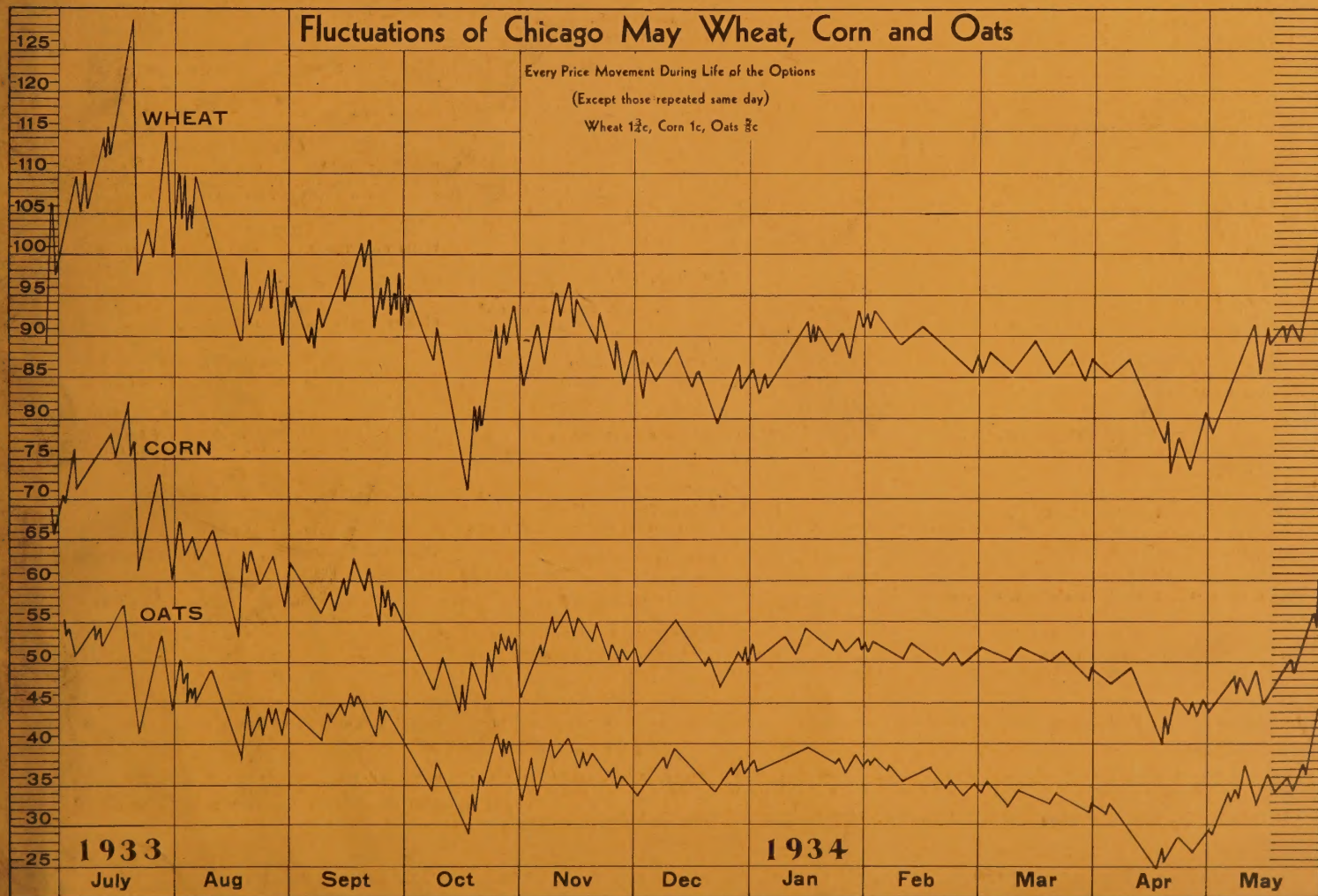
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

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 Future Trading Contract Valid
 Fluctuations of May Wheat, Corn and Oats
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[For Review of Life of the May Future see page 455.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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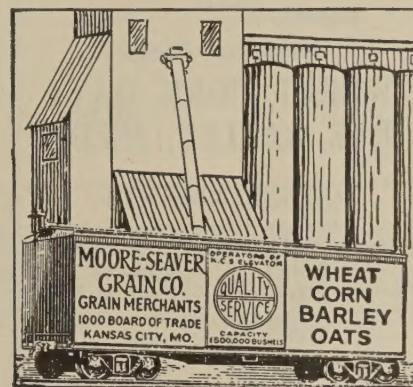
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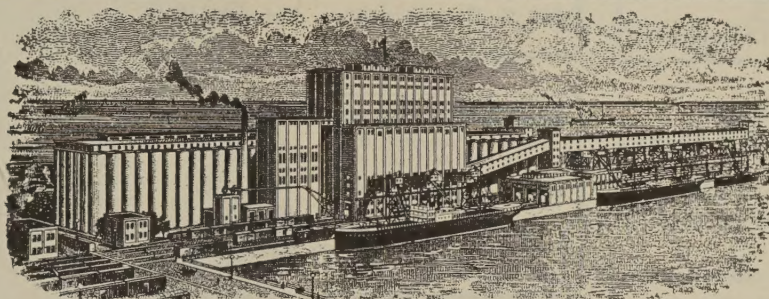
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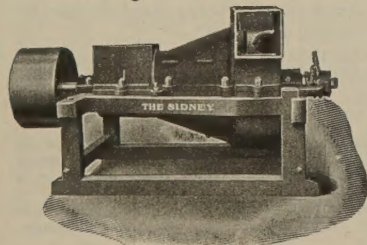
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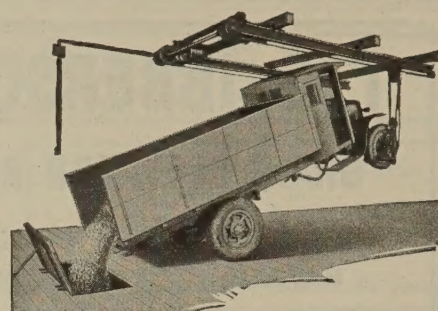
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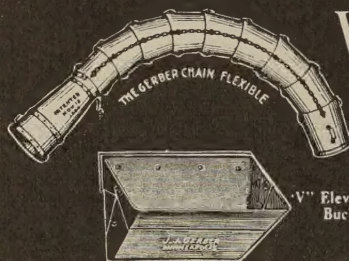
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Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

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THE PEAK

OF
MILL AND ELEVATOR FIRE LOSSES
USUALLY COMES
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This year we are planning an active fire prevention campaign to combat this July-August loss peak.

Your assistance is solicited and appreciated.

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Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.25, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

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Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
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Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

INDIANA—South Central Eastern country elevator for sale in good farming district. Address P. O. Box 653, Muncie, Indiana.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

NEBRASKA—Elevator and full line of equipment for sale; in good condition; also five coal bins on siding. Write C. T. Davidson, Sec., Norman, Neb.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

OHIO—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory, Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Fostoria, Ohio.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now!"

OHIO—10,000 bushel well equipped elevator and coal yard for sale, in fine condition, splendid territory, doing good business. Address P. O. Box 127, St. Paris, Champaign County, Ohio.

KANSAS—Good 15,000 bus. elevator for sale at Furley; also 6,000 bus. elevator at Towanda; best wheat and oats prospects for years. Sell one or both. Write Richardson & Leap Grain Co., Furley, Kans.

Texas Elevator For Sale

Transit grain and seed property at Waco. Bulk storage 80,000 bus., flat storage 225,000 bus. Track scales, truck scales, dormant scales, automatic sacking scales, all equipment necessary for receiving and shipping. Construction is wood, iron-clad. A profitable property under good management. Being offered at bargain prices to settle estate. Allen Early, Administrator, 705 Polk St., Amarillo, Tex.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—100,000 bu. elevator for sale, modern equipment; also coal business. Retiring. U. B. Memmen, Minonk, Ill., owner.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

INDIANA—Grain elevator for sale; on Big 4 Ry., handles coal, grain, feed, seeds, salt and paints. In good condition. Crops in this district look fine. A money maker. Poor health cause of sale. Address 72L11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Feed mill and elevator formerly operated by the Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., for sale to close an estate. On Erie R. R., within the switching district, proximate to business section and downtown freight stations and with truck loading facilities on two city streets. Bulk and bag storage. Molasses, poultry and dairy feed equipment. Dry system sprinkler protection. Inspection of premises invited. Address B. F. Maier, 1205 Chamber of Commerce.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

GOOD ELEVATOR wanted, worth the money. Write 72J12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED TO LEASE, with the privilege of purchase, Central Illinois elevator. Give full details. Address 72L9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

CENTRAL, N. D.—125-bbl. Nordyke & Marmon mill for sale; running business, reason for selling is poor health. Address Box 216, New Rockford, N. D.

PENNSYLVANIA—Opportunity to buy 100-bbl. flour mill, central part of state, good grain and dairy section, large exchange trade, diesel engine, railroad siding, priced right for quick sale. Meyers Bros., Watstown, Pa.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

MULTIGRAPH Junior No. 40 for sale with 2 typesetters and \$100 worth of type. Will trade on ten to fifteen h.p. gas engine, vertical feed mixer or cracked corn grader. Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MINNESOTA—Feed business for sale consisting of mill equipment, office supplies, feeds, seeds and drugs, also buildings for rent to conduct your business. Write for particulars to Hazel M. Seger, Jackson, Minn.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Scale Ticket Copying Book—Contains 60 original leaves and 600 duplicates. The leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Only one self-worn copy left. Form 73 "Special." Special price 70c. Weight 2¼ lbs.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Receiver's Register gives ready reference to the record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure which is repeated in upper corner of each right hand page represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40, with space for 12,000 cars, sells new for \$2.50, and Form 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.25. Have two pretty badly soiled Form 40 "Special" for \$2.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.
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332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

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Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 71. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 Lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
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FEED GRINDER and good truck dump for sale. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

ATTRITION MILL—24-in.—for sale. Write 72K4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO. 3 JAY BEE Hammer mill for sale, 50-h.p. direct drive. Fred A. Wendt, Parker, S. D.

OAT HULLER—HOLT—for sale. Guaranteed. 72L3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER—guaranteed as good as new. Write 72K5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HAMMER MILL—30-h.p. size for sale—late style. 72K6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SINKER-DAVIS BOILER for sale, 15 ft. x 54 in. Five 13-in. tubes. Current Grain Co., State Line City, Ind.

CORN CUTTER Head, only, Howes, Junior, \$65 guaranteed. Write 72L10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CORN CRACKER and Grader—bargain—cutter, grader, cleaner, polisher. Write 72K3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXERS for sale, 200, 500, 1,000 lbs. capacities; also hammer grinders. Midwest Steel Products Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK CASH SALE—One Midget Marvel, 25-bbl. flour mill with packer, scourer, and cleaner, all in good condition. Mendon Service Grain Co., Mendon, Ohio.

ONE WESTERN Corn Sheller for sale, 600 bu. capacity, also cleaner; one Western combined sheller and cleaner, 225 bu. capacity; one Gruendler hammer mill like new with direct connected 50-h.p. motor; one 8-bu. Richardson automatic scale; one 10-h.p. single phase motor. Write Newell Construction & Machinery Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

GAS—ENGINES—OIL

Anderson 90, 110-h.p. Capital 2-50, 1-45, 3-35, other sizes. Chicago Pneumatic 30-h.p. Primm Engine 30-h.p. Fitz Water Wheel 15 by 6, other sizes. Corn Meal Bolt, 16 in. Monarch French Burr, clutch pulleys. Pulleys—Hangers. Engine repairs anywhere, 43 years at it. Dis-singer, Wrightsville, Pa.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received. Co., Wayland, Mich.

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80 TO 90 FEET OF SPIRAL Conveyor wanted, 14 or 16 in. Wayne Bros., Little York, Ill.

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ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

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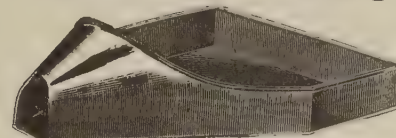
ELECTRIC MOTORS—Bankrupt stock, Write 72G5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 h.p., 1,200 to 3,600 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.
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To	_____		
Gross	_____ lbs.	\$ _____	100 Due to
Tare	_____ lbs.		or Order.
Net	_____ lbs.		
Net	_____ bus.	_____ lbs.	Weigher.

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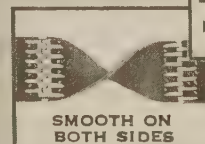
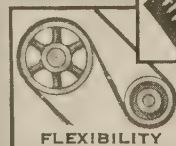
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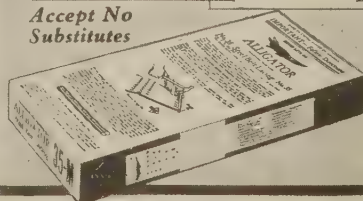
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A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of..... to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

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Chicago, Ill.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet, containing originals, may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73.

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To _____	
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Test _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ lbs.
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1888

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 13, 1934

THE FARM planners and the drouth have placed such a low limit on the possible production of some sections nothing will be left for the starving grasshopper and chinch bugs.

THE DIFFERENT grain ass'n conventions held throughout the spring have surely given those so fortunate as to be in attendance, a world of information on many new problems.

THE VARIOUS REDUCTIONS in freight rates as the result of the appeals of grain shippers, and as a direct result of the drouth, are bound to be a most helpful stimulant to the grain and feed business.

THE \$582,000,000 appropriated by Congress recently for drouth relief is likely to be thoroughly saturated by the continued downpour unless quickly distributed among the champions of idle acres.

THE BURNING of the wood contents of a reinforced concrete Illinois elevator recently, resulted in unbelievable damage to the concrete walls, again emphasizing the necessity of keeping all combustible material away from concrete walls.

THE NEW DEAL seems to be losing some of its emergency privileges in the view of the United States Supreme Court which recently held unconstitutional the Arkansas law exempting the proceeds of life insurance from garnishment.

ARGENTINA'S booking of 180 ships for wheat exports during June and July altho she has already passed her quota of 110,000,000 bushels smacks of the same smartness evinced by the cotton planter who spreads extra fertilizer on his permitted rows of cotton.

THE QUESTION whether the processing tax on wheat is to be increased, decreased, or left as it is in the decision to be announced soon, pales into insignificance compared with the larger question, whether the courts will sustain the tax as a proper levy under the constitution.

THE NEW CROP has already started to move in the Southwest and elevator men generally who are expecting harvest in their section shortly, are giving their plants a thorough cleaning and overhauling with a view to a more efficient handling of grain when it does start to move to their plants.

THE MISSISSIPPI River between Keokuk and St. Paul has not much water left, so the champions of free barge service to be supplied by the Government, are shouting loudly for a 9 foot channel. Rails along the river banks would afford transportation twelve months a year. Navigation is closed by ice every winter and by drought many summers.

EXORBITANT demands lead the victims to seek means of escape which sometimes permanently deprive the extortionists of their living. Grain boats have always employed tugs in the Chicago River, but recently during the tugmen's strike a steamer, the "Lake Chelan," took a cargo of grain at the Santa Fe Elevator and successfully negotiated 22 bridges in the swift current.

GRAIN MERCHANTS generally are so thoroughly dependent upon unrestricted communication all must look with much misgiving on the virtual dictatorship authorized by the new law over the radio, telephone, telegraph. With so much regulation and limitation over our essential industries, it is difficult to understand how any of them will be able to function normally. Business generally must experience difficulty in adjusting itself to all the new regulations.

SENATE BILL 3326, introduced by the bureaucrats of the Dept. of Agriculture, has stirred up so much opposition among the merchants and manufacturers in agricultural lines, that the Bill seems to have little chance of receiving the approval of either House. Handlers and manufacturers of foodstuffs generally look upon the measure as one that would give the Secy. of Agriculture a strangle hold upon all engaged in these lines, and instead of helping any one, such despotism would discourage all business and result in confusion and hesitation, thus preventing business recovery so much desired. The protests of grain dealers at recent meetings against the enactment of this Bill into law, is most encouraging.

SO MANY grain elevator fires are the direct result of burning weeds and rubbish or the admission of sparks to cupolas, farsighted operators will clean up the grounds surrounding their plants, replace broken window panes and cover their windows with heavy screens.

IT IS regrettable that the administration eliminated from the millers code the stop loss provision which is to the millers what a squelching of the chronic overbidder would be to the grain dealers. A few millers, like some grain buyers, do not know what it costs to do business, and are making prices that more than give away all profit.

THE INSPECTION of your scales before the new crop moves to your elevator, should give you a sense of security against paying for a lot of grain you never receive. Scales which were weighing accurately last year, may be weighing against you this year. Have them inspected by a recognized scale expert and save yourself worry and unexpected losses.

IT SEEMS SOMEWHAT ridiculous that the Federal Government should be willing to spend millions to obtain a reduced acreage planted to wheat and corn, and at the same time appropriate other millions to prevent chinch bugs, grasshoppers and other pests from destroying the crops. If reduced production is desired, why not let the insects do their worst?

SALES taxes on seeds, feeds and fertilizers bought by farmers for production are to be resisted in the courts by the Michigan Farm Buro. In this move they have the best wishes of the grain dealer who unwillingly is collecting \$1,250,000 annually from the farmers of that state in sales taxes on these items. The right place to scotch this tax evil is not in the courts but at the ballot box.

NEW state laws and regulations are making it increasingly difficult for trucks to operate profitably, yet merchants in many lines and in all sections continue to protest vigorously against the merchandising operators of the truckers. The portable feed mill operators discovered they were losing heavily, so quit the business. If the established merchants keep up the agitation against the nomads, the truckers may be taxed off the highways.

THE ENFORCEMENT of the new grades of grain is not so far away that no one needs to take steps to protect himself on contracts. Where the wheat grades have been tightened up grain now No. 2 in store may not be deliverable after June 30; and on the other hand where the corn grades have been eased the buyer after the effective date may expect a lower quality on contract. Specifically wheat may have been graded into a public elevator as No. 2, tho containing sufficient durum to rule it out under the changed grades, the old No. 2 allowing 5% durum and the new only 2%. Therefore the buyer of wheat for delivery before July 2 takes a risk that the grain delivered to him on June 30 for No. 2 can not be tendered out by him July 2 on a similarly worded contract. All the implications involved in the changes are well set forth by a well posted Kansas City grain dealer on pages 419 and 420 of last number.

Codes! Codes! Codes!

Everybody is studying codes. Everybody is discussing codes, their confusing provisions, their puzzling requirements, their offensive limitations and the mystifying interpretations of codes.

Evidently the administrators of the N. R. A. and the A. A. A. are grieved that no merchant or manufacturer shall be required to comply with more than one code. Many have been trying to adjust their business to a multitude of codes, and the wonder is these conscientious students of codes have not gained admission to the mad-house long since.

The many pressing problems confronting every man in business today are so puzzling, few have time to give any thought to the promotion of business. Now that the principal codes for the grain, feed and milling industry have been approved, those engaged in every line of business will have more time to adjust their business to the new requirements and the new conditions. It will require careful study and many conferences to get business running smoothly under the new conditions, but those serving the cereal interests seem disposed to do their utmost to observe the letter and the spirit of the codes affecting their business.

If grain dealers can correct some of the bad practices long encumbering the business, such as free storage and advancing money to farmers, then they will have much to be thankful for. The cut-throat methods long pursued by Hi Overbidders have resulted in bankruptcy for many country buyers, so that any relief from these bad practices should be most welcome to every one in the trade.

The various Code Authorities are rapidly organizing and should be in position to bring about improved conditions and more harmonious relations among members of the trade who have heretofore found more joy in fighting their competitors than in marketing grain efficiently.

The New Grain Grades

Notwithstanding nearly every grain trade organization addressed by the champions of the New Grain Standards objected to the new rules, the Secy. of Agriculture persists in enforcing the rules as announced April 1st, to become effective July 1st. Since the new rules were adopted, many grain trade organizations and individual grain merchants have protested to the Secy. and to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics against the enforcement of the new rules. Inasmuch as the representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have failed to disclose the names of the grain merchants who requested changes in the rules, it must be concluded that all the changes originated within the Department.

The impression prevails among members of the trade that the enforcement of the new rules is bound to slow up the classifying of grain and result in more differences and disputes over quality without benefiting in any way either producers or consumers.

In the early days of the grain trade, grain was marketed by kind. As handlers came to recognize the variations in quality of each kind, they established rules governing the grading of grain, and in the pioneer days of the Illinois

Inspection Department, which was the first department to establish rules for classifying grain, the classifications depended more on human judgment than on the rules themselves, because so many indefinite elastic terms were incorporated in the rules.

The grain handlers, the buyers and sellers are the only ones directly interested in rules, even though the merchants and manufacturers interested in grain had no definite rules for their guidance in classifying grain, competition between them would result in producers getting a fair average price for grain offered for sale. Any set of rules which handicaps trade in grain, must soon be penalized because it will slow up the marketing of the grain and increase the cost of its handling.

Many members of the trade have striven earnestly to learn the purpose of the changes ordered, but without any word of explanation from those in authority. In fact, most of the changes seem to be aimless, while their enforcement may necessitate the employment of more so-called experts to do the work of classifying. It will surely result in many more appeals from the first inspection, all of which will contribute heavily to the increasing cost of marketing.

Restrictions Harmful to Markets

Close observers of the grain futures market agree that a liberal participation in the trading by men of large means and with the ability to co-ordinate the factors making prices is necessary to the desired stability and orderly and gradual progress to higher or lower levels. These large investors are willing to enter the market when they have only to weigh the supply and demand, the weather and the psychology of the public, all factors that can be gaged. They are not eager to take on a large long or short interest when a business conduct committee, or a Washington bureaucrat can arbitrarily order them to reduce their line at a time when such forced reduction may be ruinous.

The wheat market of July, 1933, was one without experienced leadership. There was no large professional short interest to cushion the force of the crash. Indeed, at the recent hearing in Chicago on the activities of a large speculator the prosecution sought to make much of the fact that this operator had been short at times, ignoring the stability imparted to the market when an unwarranted rise is prevented by the weight of short selling from getting far beyond real values.

Further to discourage market leadership we now have rules demanding a heavy cash deposit from large and small investors alike irrespective of their financial standing or experience in the business.

Those who doubt the harmful effect of restriction can study the transactions of June 1 on the Chicago Board of Trade and draw their own conclusions. On that day 73,302,000 bus. of wheat were traded in, a rather large volume, and not significant until we consider that the open interest over night was only 93,444,000 bus. Moreover, altho the trading volume that day reached 73,000,000 bus. the open interest increased only 2,363,000 bushels. In other words, nearly all those who bought sold out before the day was over. This heavy selling later in the day must be ascribed to the new

rule that altho commission firms may extend unlimited credit during the day, yet on trades held over night a cash margin of 10 per cent must be deposited. More is to be required on large holdings.

It is not argued here that the code rule on margins is or is not desirable. The point is the rule cuts down the volume of future contracts held over night, and to that extent has a depressing effect. A year ago the open interest in wheat futures exceeded 200,000,000 bus., and it is safe to say the restrictions have had much to do with cutting down the holdings at present to less than half that amount.

Correcting the Grain Dust Hazard

One of the encouraging signs of the times is that storage and cleaning elevator operators, warned by recent explosions of grain dust that such disaster might overtake their own plants, have cleaned them thoroughly, and many which have heretofore scorned improved dust collecting apparatus are making careful investigation of facilities for reducing the dust hazards of their plants.

While few operators of transfer, cleaning and storage elevators doubt the explosibility of grain dust, none have as yet discovered the real cause of explosions or what occurs immediately following the first ignition of dust. No investigators have as yet found out definitely what chemical changes occur, and none even claim to know all of the conditions essential to an explosion.

Engineers who have studied the problem seem to be agreed that whenever grain dust is suspended in certain proportions with air, an explosion is bound to occur. The density of the dust, or the humidity of the atmosphere, are claimed by some to be deterrent factors which may be depended upon to prevent explosions. Others lean to the theory that dry atmosphere and low temperatures establish conditions which are favorable to the much feared explosions.

While most grain dust investigators maintain that the dust must be properly mixed, exposed to a spark or a flame in order to produce an explosion, a new theory has now been advanced that dust mixed in the proper proportions can be ignited by electro-static.

Inasmuch as most dust collectors and dust collecting apparatus are grounded at many points, engineers are not disposed to look with favor on this new cause of sparks, although some readily admit it is possible under favorable conditions.

The loss of life and of property as a result of grain dust explosions has proved so disastrous, it is but natural that elevator owners and operators should exercise ever increasing vigilance to keep their plants free from dust and also to keep dust clouds away from spark and flame.

So many puzzling problems have arisen in connection with the proper installation of dust collecting equipment, that few elevator owners are willing to entrust the protection of their plants from the dust hazard to inexperienced tinsmiths. The improvements and developments in dust collecting installations during recent years has been so marked that the specialist in this field has won a real place for himself in the hearts of elevator engineers who are anxious to reduce the dust hazard to a minimum.

Marketing Efficiency Due to the Exchanges

It is very evident from the publication in many country newspapers of an article entitled 'Grain Dealing Next' that some misinformed malcontent is using the newspapers of the land to conduct a widespread campaign against the public markets for grain. If the grain growers of North America could be given a clearer understanding of the principles dominating the organization and operation of these open markets, they would readily comprehend that here is provided their strongest safeguard against manipulation; their most dependable guide to true values.

The malicious champions of false farm relief, being in need of a bugaboo to scare auditors, have so long maligned and misrepresented the public grain markets, the grain producers of the land have come to overlook the fact that every trade in the grain pits is instantly published to the world through the medium of continuous quotations, by telephone, telegraph, radio, daily market reports and newspapers, so that anyone can readily learn of each sale and of the influence of market factors making for higher or lower prices each day.

The pits wherein producers, shippers, manufacturers and speculators have conducted all trading in grain for future delivery, are simply the central thermometers wherein the influence of each supply and demand factor is definitely recorded. The freer these public trading places are from unreasonable Governmental interference or regulation, the nearer the prices recorded will be to true values.

It should not be difficult for any observing economist to understand that the greater the number of buyers and sellers in these public markets for grain, the greater will be the activity in the market. Farmers are not prejudiced against any class of buyers, all they want is a profitable price for their grain and all observing producers recognize that the more numerous the buyers for any one of their products, the better their chance of getting a profitable price.

If the Government takes steps to discourage or drive any buyers out of the grain markets, the producers will suffer more than anyone else. Taxing of trades in farm products never helped the producer or the consumer. Regulating or limiting the trades simply shrinks the producers' market to their great loss and without benefit to anyone except the bureaucratic parasites who revel in the privilege of directing the activities of the average citizen, regardless of results attained. It must not be overlooked that the exchanges deal in nothing, but they make and enforce rules designed to insure fair dealing and the fulfillment of contracts both in spirit and in letter. If grain was marketed *only* in the private offices of buyers, other buyers and sellers would have no definite idea of real current values.

When the farmers of North America clearly understand the real effect of Governmental interference with the marketing of their products, they will recognize that all taxing of trades in grain either for immediate or future delivery helps no one but the bureaucrats employed in checking and reporting the transactions.

Few manufacturers of grain products have facilities for storing or surplus capital to finance the holding of raw material except for immediate needs, so the speculator buys the pro-

ducers' grain whenever offered and carries it until the manufacturers need it, thereby performing a helpful service for both producers and manufacturers. The speculator helps to maintain a ready market for the farmers' grain every business day. The smaller the volume of trading the greater the influence of each trade and the more erratic the fluctuations; the greater the volume of trading the steadier the markets.

While the promoters of the campaign against the grain exchanges may think they are working in the interests of the producers, they are in reality imposing upon the newspaper publishers and luring them into supporting a campaign against the best interests of the grain producers and against the most economical and the most efficient method of marketing grain yet devised. If the producers or the shippers desire to sell grain for future delivery that should be their privilege without paying any special taxes or submitting to any handicaps in the form of limitations or regulations. Country elevator operators by hedging in the futures market against their holdings can carry grain indefinitely without fear of loss due to a decline in the market, so they never hesitate to pay growers the market for any quantity they desire to sell. Without the exchanges all grain dealers would be compelled to increase their margins many fold in order to handle grain without frequent and heavy losses.

Future Trading Contract Valid

The Supreme Court of Kansas on Apr. 7, 1934, decided in favor of Wolcott & Lincoln, reversing the decision of the Edwards County District Court in the suit against B. S. Huff and others to recover \$2,680.34 due after closing trades in grain for future delivery. The defense was gambling.

The manager of the defendants' business at Lewis would telephone the Hutchinson office ordering plaintiff to buy or sell grain for the defendants, this order would be telegraphed to Kansas City, where it would either be executed on the Kansas City Board of Trade or telegraphed to Chicago for execution. All the orders received by plaintiff from the defendants were executed on the contract markets in accordance with the rules of the Board of Trade. A record was kept showing when the grain was bought, the amount purchased, the price, and the person from whom the grain was purchased. On the day on which the contract arose an order of the defendants was received, the plaintiff would send the defendants a confirmation, and the amount of money due was stated.

The Supreme Court said: It is practically conceded that unless both parties unite in the intention that in a contract made for delivery, there shall be no delivery, but merely a settlement of differences between the contract price and the market price at the time fixed for delivery, the contract is not invalid. The personal and private purpose of Dugger that there should be no delivery of the wheat to which the other party has not consented to or concurred in, will not warrant a holding that the contract is a gambling transaction and therefore void. Both parties must share in such intention to make it a wagering and illegal contract. The validity of the contract depends on the intention of the parties at the time it was made.—31 Pac. Rep. (2d) 13.

Fluctuations of May Wheat, Corn and Oats

The May futures in wheat, corn and oats that have just expired have an interesting history.

In the early months of the May wheat future we had the wheat deal of Dr. Crawford, who got caught with too much long wheat when May made its top of \$1.28½ on July 18. Forced liquidation of his holdings and those of a host of outside speculators brought about the drop to 97 cents in two days. The fall of 31 cents led to activity on the part of the business conduct committee and of the Grain Futures Administration, with the result that since price movements have been limited in wheat to 5 cents per day. The liquidation was resumed in August with a drop of 26 cents per bushel, to 89¼ Aug. 30.

The third and final liquidating movement was from 102 on Sept. 19 to 71½ Oct. 17. The final 20 cents drop in each one of these breaks was without any rally of even as little as 1¼ cents. Trading in May wheat began June 22 with a range of 88¼ to 89.

Corn was without individuality of its own, reflecting in the July rise the fears of an unprecedented shortage of feed crops. This cereal had many good rallies on the way down from 82 cents July 17 to 43¾ Oct. 14. The bottom was made Apr. 17 at 40 cents.

Oats at 56¾ July 17 had been pushed too high for consumption, with the result that stocks accumulated in the warehouses and were hedged to bull speculators who refused to liquidate until March and April proved to them that the cash oats were not moving out of store fast enough to advance the price. After December, oats more than sympathized with the drops in the other grains and failed to rise adequately on the advances. Chicago becoming out of line, many carloads were shipped from Minneapolis by rail and 400,000 bus. by boat from Duluth the middle of May to obviate a natural corner. The first trade in oats was made July 3 at 55½. The low point on oats was made during a flurry at the opening Apr. 17, 24½ cents.

The April lows were made under the new influence of the code requiring margin of 10 per cent from pit traders as well as outsiders, preventing them from carrying such large lines as formerly and exerting some depressing effect on the markets.

The last month of the option witnessed a complete reversal of the bearish trend controlling the markets the first half of April, due entirely to dry weather conditions, aggravated by the absence of sub-soil moisture. During May many traders who might have bought were put to sleep by assurances of showers in the weekly weather forecasts of the government, showers that amounted to only a trace in some spots and no rain at all over wide areas. Belated buyers rushed the prices up at the end of May to \$1.03½ for wheat, 61 cents for corn and 44¾ for oats.

A chart of the significant movements of the price is given on our outside front cover page.

FOR the man who says there are no more opportunities, there is no hope; you can't accomplish bigger things unless you first can vision them.

J. P. F.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Buying Sealed Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: Please advise what procedure a grain man must follow in handling and settling for this sealed corn.

We have received numerous inquiries from our farmer patrons but we do not know whether it is safe to buy this corn without the farmer getting a permit from the government and in case we do buy the corn what is the safe manner to handle the proceeds.—The Odell Grain & Coal Co., Nicholas J. Wolf, mgr., Odell, Ill.

Ans.: The United States Government relies on the state law of Illinois and Iowa governing the sealing of grain in cribs on the farm. The official sealer of the county gives receipts for the amount and quantity of grain in the crib or bin; and the contents are not removable without the surrender of the receipt which should be in the hands of the government loan agency as collateral on his note.

The Commodity Credit Corporation a few days ago gave out the terms of how a farmer having corn sealed in his bins can buy back some of that same corn for his feeding purposes. The farmer must remit an amount equivalent to 47c per bu. for the number of bushels desired to be released and advise the official sealer or inspector in his county. The amount (47c) is an estimate of the amount required to cover principal, interest and insurance. The farmer's check will then be credited on his note covering his loan and the proper amount of corn will be taken from the crib by the sealer and again sealed.

Any corn, or all, if released, can be disposed of as the farmer desires by feeding or sale.

Corn sealed belongs to the holder of the warehouse receipt, not to the grower, owner of the farm or tenant. Its unauthorized removal without surrender of receipt amounts to theft by the person guilty.

A dealer can buy corn that has been released by the county sealer as permitted by the Commodity Credit Corporation, in the foregoing.

Mill Elevators Under Elevator Code?

Grain & Feed Journals: We operate a small country flour mill with 80,000 bus. storage, and have always bought grain locally, some of which we mill and some of which we ship for various reasons. Are we subject to the country elevators code or the millers code?

If we are subject to both how shall we divide our employees where some of them work in both mill and elevator?

What is meant by "full time" and "part time" employee? We usually pick up an elevator crew and work them thru the grain receiving season, about two months, steady time. Are they full time employees and should they be paid \$12 per week regardless of the hours they work?

Does section 4, article 3, mean that we shall be compelled to keep an elevator crew the year around whether we are handling grain or not, or shall we be allowed to continue taking on and laying off employees as needed? Our town has a population of 400.—Texas Milling Co.

Ans.: Millers do not come under the millers' code until the code has been approved by the president and made effective on the date certain. Those voluntarily displaying the blue eagle are under the president's re-employment agreement.

As provided in Art. II, Sec. 1 of the country elevator code buying grain in less than carload lots for reshipment places an elevator operator under the code, for elevators.

The employer must use his judgment in allocating his employees to mill or elevator work.

"Part time" privilege of working the men short time is granted by the code authority when the volume is reduced to the point where full time employment is financially and economically inexpedient or impossible. Where grain moves only a few months of the year part time should be permissible at a per diem rate of pay equal to one-sixth of the former weekly wage, or per hour at one forty-eighth of the weekly wage.

Sec. 4 of Art. 3 does not require the keeping of an elevator crew the year around.

The elevator code authority just organized will soon issue regulations to fit the conditions; and probably the regional code authority, the Southwest region in this case, will furnish instructions for the guidance of individual plants.

State Storage Laws?

Grain & Feed Journals: What state authority should be addressed to learn about the state storage laws?—C. H. Vernon.

Ans.: The secretary of state may be written to. Nearly every public library has a copy of the revised statutes of the state in which it is located, and most law officers have copies. The state bodies enforcing the warehouse laws are variously named in different states, as state railroad and warehouse commission, state commerce commission, state public utilities commission.

In many states the statute is the only guide. In several states the state commissions have issued regulations supplementary to the law, and some attorneys-general have issued interpretations of contracts between grower and grain buyer for the storage or sale of grain taken into an elevator.

Treating Wheat for Smut

Grain & Feed Journals: Two or three years ago your paper showed an illustration of a home made mixing arrangement for treating seed wheat with dust, I believe.

As we remember, the operation was continuous and took very little time. Also it was comparatively simple and cheap. We would be glad to obtain what information you have on this as soon as possible, and also as to whether or not it is satisfactory.—Banton Elevator Co., Inc., Muir, Mich.

Ans.: The continuous and speedy treatment described was the invention of a manager of an elevator in Iowa; but is not satisfactory, not rubbing in the copper carbonate thoroly.

The wheat and the chemical dust must be kept in the machine for some time and tumbled about. A barrel churn may do the work thoroly if given time enough.

According to instructions from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture thoroly clean the seed with a fanning mill to remove smut balls. Use 2 or 3 ounces of copper carbonate per bushel of wheat. The copper carbonate must be evenly spread over every kernel, best done in a tight commercial mixer. If the barrel mixer is used, treat one bushel at a time, turning the crank at a moderate rate of speed for five minutes.

The commercial treating machine will handle a truck-load of seed in 10 to 12 minutes, rubbing every kernel in contact with the carbonate 2 to 3 minutes.

Program of Western Grain & Feed Dealers

For the annual meeting of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia., June 21 and 22 two special features have been arranged. One is an address by Frank Theis of the Grain Division of the A.A.A., and the other an address by Geo. E. Booth, chairman of the Grain Elevator Code Authority.

A grain grading school will be held to instruct the country shippers in the matter of changes in grades, particularly in the coarse grains. A part of one day program will be devoted to the organization of an Ass'n Code Com'te and thorough discussion and enlightenment concerning the provisions of the country elevator Code and its rules and regulations.

Mr. Eubank of the Iowa Railway Commission's office will discuss and familiarize the dealers concerning the bonded warehouse act of Iowa. He will also make comparison of the provisions of the Iowa bonded warehouse law as compared with the Federal warehouse law.

A discussion will be held concerning the provisions of the public warehouse acts of South Dakota and Minnesota, in comparison of those storage laws as compared with Iowa, so as to bring a definite determination as to whether or not the Association is to sponsor a change in the Iowa storage laws similar to that of South Dakota and Minnesota.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

June 14. Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Bothwell Hotel, Sedalia, Mo.

June 21, 22. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Ft. Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

June 21, 22. Canadian Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Guelph, Ont.

June 22. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n midsummer meeting, Purdue Memorial Union Bldg., LaFayette, Ind.

June 21, 22, 23. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

June 25, 26. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 26, 27, 28. American Seed Trade Ass'n, at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

July 23, 24. National Hay Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 16, 17. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Indiana Dealers Going to College

All Indiana grain and feed dealers are going to Purdue University next week to learn about the Country Elevator Code and many other trying problems now confronting their business. The formal program for the day at school follows:

The Mid-summer Convention of the INDIANA GRAIN DEALERS ASS'N, Memorial Union Building, Purdue University, West LaFayette, Ind., Friday, June 22, 1934, 9:00 a. m.

Registration in the lobby of the Union Building, and purchase of Banquet Tickets.

Call to Order—President, W. D. Springer, Indianapolis.

Welcome on behalf of the University—Prof. A. T. Wiancko, Chief in Agronomy, Purdue University.

"A Few Feeding Fundamentals"—J. H. Murphy, Pres. Murphy Products Co., Burlington, Wis.

"Gross Income Regulations Affecting the Grain and Feed Trades"—Maurice Gronendyke, Public Relations Division, Gross Income Tax Division, Indianapolis.

"Why N. R. A.?"—Fred Hoke, State NRA Compliance Director, Indianapolis.

Luncheon can be obtained in the Cafeteria located in the basement of the Union Building.

Afternoon Session—1:15 P. M. (Sharp)

"Changes in the Federal Grain Standards effective July 2nd"—Lew Hill, Chr. Grades Committee, Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, Indianapolis.

"Requirements to obtain a U. S. Warehouse License"—C. B. Burns, Administrator, U. S. Warehouse Act, Indianapolis.

"Provisions of the Trucking Code Affecting the Grain Trade"—Ed J. Buhner, Chr. State Trucking Code Authority, Seymour, Ind.

"Explanation of the Country Elevator Code"—Lawrence Farlow, Member, National Code Authority, Bloomington, Ill.

Round Table Discussion.

Entertainment

A special program for the women given by Miss Edna Means, Artist Entertainer, Chicago, Ill., in the Women's Lounge, Union Building. Light Refreshments. This program is made available by contributions from the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Indianapolis grain and milling interests.

Banquet to be held in the Ball Room of the Union Building. Speaker for the evening is Dr. M. S. Rice, Detroit, Mich. Music during the dinner. No reservations will be guaranteed if tickets are not purchased by 2:00 o'clock.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Rock Island Ground Rentals

Grain & Feed Journals: In a letter to the Grain and Feed Journals published in the May 23 issue, Mr. J. A. Stewart, Industrial Commissioner of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, makes this statement:

These indemnities are only against loss to the elevator company's property. It is just as possible that an elevator company would have a fire from a cause for which the railroad is not responsible, and thereby destroy railroad property, particularly rolling stock which is usually kept alongside of an elevator at all times and on which the railroad does not ask any indemnity.

We do not have a Rock Island lease before us, but here is a provision included in another lease:

The Lessee also agrees to indemnify and hold the Lessor harmless from any liability, loss or damage which the Lessor may incur or suffer, caused by fire which shall damage or destroy any car or cars or the contents of same while such car or cars shall be moved or remain on any track or tracks of the Lessor, provided such fire originates on said leased premises, or is attributable to the occupancy thereof by the Lessee, and provided further that the said fire is not caused proximately by the negligence of the Lessor, its servants or agents.

If this provision does not definitely impose liability on the elevator operator for loss by fire to railroad property, or property for which the railroad company may be responsible, while on the leased premises, we do not know what it means. We understand that this provision or a similar one is contained in most railroad leases and where this is the case, we are advising our policyholders to protect themselves with insurance.—Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., O. M. Earl, manager mill and elevator department, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dust Explosion Might Be Started by Electro Static

Grain & Feed Journals: With reference to the recent discussion as to the possibility of dust explosions in terminal grain elevators arising from electro-static conditions developed by the scouring action of dust particles on the metal surfaces of dust collectors, it would seem to me that the possibility of such a condition is very remote with the usual type of fan suction system, as the usual mechanical means of erecting this work provides natural grounds at very frequent intervals throughout the piping system and the collectors themselves are supported either directly on the elevator wall by metal supports, or over the dust house or other buildings providing grounds where the supports are fastened to the building.

In the case of a dust collector being insulated from the building from which it is supported, I can conceive of a static charge being built up that might cause an electrical discharge in the manner of a spark jumping to the nearest grounding element such as a steel girder. I believe there are also certain feed grinders and possibly some cleaning machinery which is built on the unit idea with a small cyclone supported from the machine itself. If this cyclone were supported in such a way that it did not allow a ground through the machine to the building, an electro-static charge could be developed which might cause a spark to jump from the collector or its pipe connection to the nearest grounding element.—A. B. Osgood, The Day Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Truckers Destroy Seed Business

Grain & Feed Journals: The truckers have just about put the wholesale seed dealer out of business. They buy direct from the seed producers, and sell to the small dealers their purchases as uncleaned or untested seeds.

We have found it cheaper to buy seed from the truckers than from the growers. The farmers think we want to use such products as milo and kafir for seed and shove up the price to us. The truckers will buy on a feed basis and are happy to get enough out of it to cover hauling costs and a living.—C. B. Stevens, The Ross Seed Co., Wichita, Kan.

Trade with Fair Distributors

Grain & Feed Journals: Not infrequently we receive complaints from our members of manufacturers and distributors selling direct to their farmer customers at the same prices allowed the local dealer.

Taking such cases of discrimination up with the accused manufacturer or distributor we have oftener than not found that the farmer consignee was personally unknown, but had a reputation for taking care of shipments and bills.

When reputable manufacturers and distributors were shown that such practice discriminated against the business of the local dealer, the practice was quickly stopped.

Occasionally we find a manufacturer or distributor who refuses to protect the local dealer. Such a practice certainly is not fair to the established retailer.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Explosions in Dust Collectors

Grain & Feed Journals: I have noted the article in the current issue of your publication with reference to the disastrous effect of dust explosions in elevators during recent months.

I am wondering if the grain elevator operators have ever given much attention to the grounding of cyclone dust collectors. No doubt this is a subject that has received due consideration and I do not want to be presumptuous in making a suggestion on something that has received every possible consideration.

However, I do know that the rapidly moving dust particles and chaff within a dust collector will set up an electrostatic charge which, if not carried off to the ground, will result in an electrical discharge which might under proper conditions cause an explosion, this being especially true during periods of low humidity.

I certainly do not want to pose as an authority on this subject, but if I were operating an elevator in which cyclone dust collectors were used I would be very particular to run a wire from the dust collector directly to a good ground connection.—R. J. S. Carter, Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

[In some instances of dust explosions suspicion that the blast had its origin in the dust collector is well grounded.

An explosion in a dust collector started a fire that destroyed the plant of the Farmers Mill & Grain Co., at El Reno, Okla., as reported in the Journals Apr. 25, 1928, with \$35,000 loss.

The grinder was not damaged and there was no indication that metal passed thru it. From the mill the ground feed passed thru an 8-in. spout 24 ft. long into collector. The operator taking stock off a sacking spout under collector was blown across the room.—Ed.]

The Michigan bean control plan has been rejected by Sec'y Wallace.

F. A. Hallet Dies of Heart Failure

One of the most widely known grain men of the Northwest, Ferdinand A. Hallet, passed away May 26 from a heart attack, after a 10 days' illness.

He was born at Faribault, Minn., in 1868.



F. A. Hallet, Minneapolis, Minn., Deceased.

educated in the public schools and Shattuck Military Academy, and after 10 years with two leading packing firms, established the firm of Hallet & Co in 1897 to do a grain commission business on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He was a director of the Chamber for many years and its president in 1915.

In 1907 he joined F. L. Carey in the Hallet & Carey Co., and at the time of his death was pres. of that company and of the Hallet & Carey Elevator Co., and vice pres. of Hallet, Carey & Swart, Winnipeg, Man. He was chairman of the Exchange's business conduct committee. Since his passing it has been said he was the most loved man in the Chamber of Commerce.

He is survived by the widow, Katherine C. Hallet, and six children, Ferdinand A., Jr., of Minneapolis; Edwin C. Hallet of Los Angeles, Mrs. Lawrence S. Kennedy of New York City, Mrs. Robert A. Daren of Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Frank C. Merrit and Miss Hermina Hallet of Minneapolis.

Senate Bill No. 3326 giving the sec'y of agriculture power to license all handlers of farm products is opposed in resolutions adopted by the Bakers Ass'n of Greater Cincinnati, declaring that "Agriculture and those who handle its products are now over-regulated. Any additional attempt at regulation will further cripple the channels of distribution without corresponding benefits to the producer or to those who would be required to submit to the additional regulations. Moreover, the taxpayer would be called upon to pay a further heavy tax without receiving any benefit from the expenditure."

Punishment Imposed

An astonishing number of intelligent people are convinced that punishment is being imposed for violation of natural laws. A nation that destroys food, and refuses to accept what nature would provide, is flying in the face of providence and must expect punishment, it is argued.—Corn Belt Dailies.

Code Authority Elected by Country Elevators

Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, was elected chairman; C. E. Huff, Chicago, vice chairman; Ray B. Bowden, Minneapolis, sec'y; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, treas., and E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash.; Fred I. Houser, Kansas City; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill.; L. E. Webb, Dodge City, Kan., members of the code authority for the country grain elevator industry of the United States May 28. The 11th member, to represent the scoopers and truckers, remains to be chosen.

Mr. Booth is pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and has acted as chairman of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns since the inception of the movement for a code. He has long been identified with the grain department of the Chicago Board of Trade house of Lamson Bros. & Co.

Mr. Huff is pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, which by reason of large advances of capital from the old Farm Board, enjoys a quasi-governmental status. Like Mr. Booth he fills the code description of "member at large."

Mr. Bowden is sec'y of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, a strong organization of line company operators. The type of elevator operator he represents is defined in the code as having elevators at more than one station, under single private ownership.

A. F. Nelson is sec'y of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, and long an active worker in the co-operative field. He represents the Northwest region, comprising Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming.

E. A. Boyd is pres. of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n. For many years he has been a director of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and has had to cross the con-

tinued several times on code business. He represents Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and Idaho.

Fred Houser is manager of a line of country elevators and of the grain department of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., at Kansas City. His territory is defined in the code as Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, comprising the Southwest region.

Fred K. Sale is sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and sec'y-treas. of the National Hay Ass'n. Under the code he is allotted Iowa and all states east of the Mississippi River.

Lawrence Farlow is sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, and has served as chairman of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board. Under the code he represents elevators co-operatively operated but not affiliated or owned by the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

W. E. Culbertson for many years has ably served the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n as sec'y. The type of elevator represented by him is the privately operated house or houses at a single station, of one owner.

L. E. Webb for several years has been active in the pooling and co-operative movement in the Southwest, and at the April meeting of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas was re-elected pres. He represents elevators affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corporation by ownership or contract.

All of the foregoing members of the code authority, with the exception of the scooper representative yet to be named, are shown in the group photograph reproduced herewith and taken by the staff photographer of the Grain & Feed Journals.

Country Elevator Code Com'te Meeting

Pursuant to a call issued by Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, chairman, holders of proxies representing all the country grain elevators in the United States met on the forenoon of May 28 at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, to nominate and elect the code authority.

Having caucused the evening before all but the independent farmers co-operative elevator operators had agreed upon their representatives on the authority and the election proceeded rapidly.

MR. BOOTH called the meeting to order and asked all the members to the code com'te to take seats on the platform.

Mr. Booth: This is not a time to discuss the code. Now we have the code signed, and the duty of the code com'te practically ends with the election called this morning. [He read the section prescribing representation on the authority.] Right now I will entertain nominations for the regional code authority.

C. E. HUFF, Chicago, made the first nomination, that of E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash., for the Pacific Coast region. There being no other nominee he was declared elected by the 466 votes cast.

Mr. Boyd presented a letter from the California Warehousemen's Ass'n, explaining why the Ass'n had not been able to act on the election.

A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, sec'y, Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, was the only nominee for the Northwest region and was elected by 1,682 votes.

FRED I. HOUSER, Kansas City, manager of a line of elevators, was elected by 2,762 votes to represent the Southwest region.

FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, was elected by 2,327 votes to represent Iowa and all states east of the Mississippi River.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, outlined the representation at the election, consisting of 7,862

Officers and Members of Country Grain Elevator Code Authority Officers and Directors of National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, 1934-5



Standing, left to right: Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill.; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill.; L. E. Webb, Dodge City, Kan.; Fred I. Houser, Kansas City, Mo., and Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., Members of Code Authority and Directors of Federation.

Front row: R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis, Minn., Sec'y of Both Code Authority and Federation; C. E. Huff, Chicago, Ill., Director of Federation and Vice Chairman of Code Authority; Geo. E. Booth, Pres. of Federation and Chairman of Code Authority; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn., Treas. of Both Code Authority and Federation; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash., Member of Code Authority and Director of National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns.

votes, a fair amount of the 16,000 elevators in the country, the central region having 2,000 votes, Northwest, 2,592; Southwest, 2,549, and Pacific Coast, 421. The line houses had 3,909 votes, independents, 1,304; farmers independent co-operatives, 1,546; those allied with the Farmers National Grain Corporation, 880, and the scooper-truckers, 3.

Mr. Booth called for nominations for types of elevators.

L. E. WEBB, Dodge City, Kan., was elected by 849 votes to represent the Farmers National type of elevator.

Two nominations were made for representatives of the farmers independent co-operative type of elevator, Frank Rutherford, Omaha, sec'y of the Nebraska Farmers Elevator Managers Ass'n, nominating Paul E. Peeler of Oklahoma City; and A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, nominating Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. Peeler got 676 and Farlow 1,072 votes.

W. E. CULBERTSON was nominated by Fred K. Sale to represent the independent elevators, and was elected by 1,300 votes.

RAY B. BOWDEN, Minneapolis, sec'y of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, was nominated by Frank Stoll of Kansas City, to represent the line houses.

MR. HUFF facetiously warned that those who had announced they had votes for Sale might find themselves in the Webb of the federal law.

MR. BOOTH: I called up three grain trucking concerns, but they had no nominee to suggest.

MR. STOLL: We have three scoopers on our list.

In default of any nomination the scooper representative was left to be named later.

MR. BOOTH: This completes our program.

CHAS. S. LATSHAW, Fostoria, sec'y Ohio Farmers Elevator Ass'n: We ought to have a standard form for posting on our elevators.

MR. BOOTH: I am working on that now with the N.R.A. Washington will print them. We have 45 days to make application for posters.

MR. HUFF expressed the appreciation of the code com'te for the unstinting work done by Chairman Booth and Sec'y Bowden.

MR. BOWDEN, at the request of three members of the com'te, in turn, stated that the com'te wanted to express its appreciation of Mr. Huff's contribution to the success of the work, having been courteous at all times and even on disputed points never raising his voice above a conversational tone.

MR. BOOTH: Our work on the code com'te has been quite an experience. There is a compensation in the way of getting to know men better. The industry has been just as strongly behind the com'te as it could. It took a lot of faith and confidence on your part to stay with us.

Adjourned *sine die*.

After adjournment the members of the code authority chose two members at large, Mr. Booth and Mr. Huff, and named the sec'y and treas.

All letters and requests for information addressed to Mr. Booth will be answered not by him but by Sec'y Bowden, and those inquiring will save time by writing him directly, mail address Box 27, Commerce Station, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Linseed Oil manufacturers code, effective Apr. 30 prohibits unfair competitive methods, provides for regulating mill capacity with expansion subject to the approval of the Sec'y of Agriculture, provides for quarterly quotas on crushing, and gives the sec'y of agriculture and the national recovery act administrator the customary access to the books and records of members of the industry. An "open price system" is provided for in the code.

National Federation Meeting

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago, Pres. of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, called the postponed annual meeting of the Federation to order at 1:35 p. m., May 28, in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

MR. BOOTH: We have avoided a lot of trouble for the trade in the wage provisions, and there is a great opportunity in the trade practice regulations to improve conditions. State secretaries tell us they have double the membership since discussion of the code began. The country elevator trade never before had an opportunity to get together for improvement of the industry. As ye give so shall ye receive, applies to the code 100 per cent.

MR. CULBERTSON moved that the by-law's be amended to provide for voting by the constituent ass'ns in the Federation by the number of their members.

MR. HUFF asked what construction would be put on the 100 elevators in the Illinois Grain Ass'n not paying dues, but under contract.

MR. CULBERTSON: Each ass'n should vote its membership.

MR. HUFF offered an amendment accepted by Culbertson that the voting be as approved by a credentials com'te at each meeting. Carried.

SEC'y BOWDEN read the financial statement showing \$480 received in dues and \$140 by the second assessment, and \$5 by refund of bond premium, total \$625, and expenses \$474.90. Collection charges of \$1.07 and tax on checks brought this up to \$476.29, leaving a balance of \$148.71.

LAWRENCE FARLOW moved that Bowden's expenses on trip to Washington be added to accounts payable. Carried.

MR. BOOTH read an amendment providing that expulsion may be for non-payment of dues or violation of the code, by vote of two-thirds of the directors or two-thirds of the membership present at a meeting.

MR. BOWDEN moved that 30 days' notice be waived and that the foregoing amendment required by the A.A.A. be adopted. Carried.

MR. CULBERTSON: I move the by-laws be amended to provide for annual dues of \$10.

MR. BOOTH asked for suggestions to the code authority.

FRANK M. STOLL: It was the sense of the Kansas City meeting that a code authority be created for each region but not to go to a smaller division than a state authority.

MR. BOOTH asked for suggestions on assessment by code authorities.

MR. BOWDEN: I want the funds from my members collected thru my ass'n.

MR. CULBERTSON: I am not going to approve bills of locals or regionals.

G. C. JOHNSTONE, Bloomington, Ill., offered a resolution that payment be made to one code authority only. Adopted.

MR. BOOTH: We can use any district court to collect assessments, with the aid of the A.A.A.

W. D. SPRINGER, Indianapolis: Does the local authority have the right to set up a buying margin?

MR. BOOTH: No; but a member is not allowed to do business at a loss to injure a competitor. The A.A.A. will allow no one a set remuneration.

R. H. BRUNDIGE, Kingston, O.: What can be done with a mill buying on too close a margin? We have this trouble in Ohio. I will get off pretty cheap if my assessment of \$3 to \$5 protects me from assessment under codes for feed lines I am handling. A trucker hauls grain to the coal section and brings coal back, which bothers me a lot.

MR. BOOTH: Truck competition is going to be one of the difficult things to handle. We have the truckers under our supervision, by the wording of the code.

W. D. SPRINGER: In Indiana we have no state grain storage law. It costs \$93 to qualify under the federal warehouse act. We have new fellows starting in the coal business because margins are going to be good.

Evasion of the storage law by a contract deducting one cent per bushel per month from the amount to be paid in settlement at future date came up for discussion. In Kansas the attorney-general has ruled that this was not a storage contract.

W. H. THOMPSON, Ft. Dodge, Ia.: What is the status of grain in storage at the present time?

MR. BOOTH: The office of the federal warehousing department is swamped with applications. If an elevator operator has applied for a license he can go into the storage business as far as the code is concerned.

CHARLES S. CLARK, Chicago: Why not abolish storage in country elevators altogether?

MR. BOOTH: One manager of an elevator committed suicide because he had 85,000 bus. of receipts outstanding and no grain in the house.

FRANK STOLL, Kansas City, moved that the members of the code authority be elected officers and directors of the Federation. Carried.

Various suggestions were made as to amount of annual dues, Mr. Bowden recommending \$1, and Mr. Huff stating that "We do need enough funds so that we can make the code effective. It would be wiser to wait developments and see what is required. If real benefits are obtained it would be worth \$5 or \$6 to an elevator."

MR. FARLOW moved that the directors be increased from 7 to 11 to take in all members of the code authority. Carried.

A preference for separate state code authorities was expressed by Fred Sale, Bill Cummings and Lawrence Farlow.

Adjourned *sine die*.

In Attendance

Roy Bender, Enid, Okla., sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma; B. B. Benner, Indianapolis, Ind., Central State Grain Ass'n; N. G. Bennett, McComb, O.; Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, Ill., pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Ray B. Bowden, Minneapolis, Minn., sec'y Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash., pres. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O., pres. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n;

J. N. Campbell, Omaha, Neb., sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill., sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. W. Cummings, Columbus, O., sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n; H. F. Eichhorn, Galion, O.; Harrison Fahrnkopf, Bloomington, Ill.; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., sec'y Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n;

Earl M. Galbraith, Sac City, Ia., pres. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n; C. J. Gingerich, Loda, Ill.; Leo Gove, Avery, O.; M. D. Guild, Indianapolis, Ind., Farmers National Grain Corporation; Sam L. Hassell, Chicago, Ill., Farmers National Grain Corporation; H. Hennon, Lima, O.; Fred I. Houser, Kansas City, manager grain department Kansas Flour Mills Co.; C. E. Huff, Chicago, Ill., pres. Farmers National Grain Corporation;

G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington, Ill., pres. Illinois Grain Corporation; Chas. S. Latshaw, Fostoria, O., sec'y Ohio Farmers Elevator Ass'n; F. P. Liles, Omaha, Neb., Farmers West Central Grain Co.; H. T. Marshall, Serena, Ill.; D. O. Milligan, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn., sec'y Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota; H. A. Olson, Sioux Falls, S. D.; W. Penrod, Medaryville, Ind.;

Frank Rutherford, Omaha, Neb., sec'y Nebraska Farmers Elevator Managers Ass'n; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. O. Sand, Hutchinson, Kan., sec'y Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas; Wm. D. Springer, Indianapolis, pres. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n; G. F. Spry, Ottumwa, Ia.; J. A. Stemen, Convoys, O.; Frank M. Stoll, Kansas City, Mo., public relations department Kansas City Board of Trade; H. A. Stotler, Streator, Ill.;

W. H. Thompson, Ft. Dodge, Ia., sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa; L. E. Webb, Dodge City, Kan., pres. Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas; John Werner, Rochester, Ind.; G. H. West, Thawville, Ill.; J. C. Westerfield, Des Moines, Ia., field man of Western Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Code Authority Getting Into Action

Ray B. Bowden, sec'y of the Country Grain Elevator Code Authority, has issued the following Circulars No. 1 and No. 2 from his Minneapolis office:

The first Code Authority, at its meeting this past week, adopted the following report concerning Sections 4 and 5, Article VII, of the Code:

UNLICENSED STORAGE VIOLATES CODE

The Code Authority wishes to advise every country grain elevator unit that:

(a) the acceptance of grain for storage after the effective date of May 21, 1934, by any elevator not licensed and bonded under either State or Federal warehouse law, is clearly in violation of the Code, and that such elevator is subject to citation for violation;

(b) unlicensed elevators now having grain stored prior to May 21, 1934, (whether or not charge is being made against the owner of such grain for storage) and which do not take immediate and effective steps to obtain license and bond and to bring such grain under bonded warehouse receipts and published tariff charges; or to cause the owner to sell or withdraw such grain; are assuming full risk of being cited for violation of the Code;

(c) any contract covering deferred sale of grain after delivery to the elevator and which does not provide bonded protection to the grower equivalent to that provided by licensed warehouse operation, and/or which in effect provides free storage, is hazardous to the elevator, which may be cited at any time for violation of the Code by evasion of its clear provisions.

Circular No. 2.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

The agencies of the National Code Authority which, under present plans, will be allowed, are as follows:

1. Ass'n Code Authority of three members, to be set up within an elevator ass'n.

2. State Code Authority of not less than five nor more than seven members, to be set up for an entire state.

3. Regional Code Authority of not less than five nor more than seven members, to be set up by two or more states or by members in a crop production or crop marketing area of larger than one State in general extent.

It is hereby requested that you confer with other members of the industry in your ass'n, state, or region, and reach some conclusion concerning the type of agency of the National Code Authority that will best serve enforcement of the Code for your area.

Then we request that you petition the National Code Authority for an agency to be set up within your ass'n, state or region. Address the letter to the headquarters office of the Code Authority. DO NOT ORGANIZE ANY CODE AUTHORITY AGENCY UNTIL EXPRESSLY AUTHORIZED TO DO SO BY THE CODE AUTHORITY. AFTER YOUR PETITION HAS BEEN APPROVED. Rules and regulations governing the setting up of any approved Code Authority agency will be sent you when your petition is approved.

Arrangement is made to have petitions approved by wire so that prompt action in sending in petitions will be met with prompt action on the part of the Code Authority.

Informal petitions have been made, mostly verbally, by various ass'ns. They cannot be acted upon. Please send in your written petitions if you want an agency of the National Code Authority established for your area.

Assessment Under One Code Only

An assessment of \$3 per elevator has been made by the Code Authority for the Country Grain Elevator Industry, payable to A. F. Nelson, treas., Elevator Code Authority, 410 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

No member of the Code Authority is paid a salary. The assessment is to pay for postage, stationery and clerical work in getting out bulletins to operators of grain elevators.

General Johnson, administrator of the N.R.A., on May 28 issued Administrative Order X-36, as follows:

III. Pending determinations by the N.R.A. with respect to specific codes upon cause shown by a code authority or otherwise, every member of a trade or industry is hereby exempt from any obligation to contribute to the expense of administration of any code or codes other than the code for the trade or industry which embraces his principal line of business, provided that he shall submit such information and

comply with such regulations with respect to such exemption as the N.R.A. may require or prescribe.

This exemption will protect a grain dealer handling as a side line coal, oil, lumber, building materials, feed and fertilizer, from the exorbitantly high assessments in some of those lines.

Levying of an assessment on an industry is equivalent to an amendment of a code requiring hearings; but the N.R.A. seems to have abandoned hearings, and now simply writes the tax into the code. Different industries have scores of tax plans pending before the N.R.A.

Southwest Rushes Code Organization

Country grain elevator operators of the Southwest met at Kansas City, Mo., May 24 for the annual meeting of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators and to organize the code authority for the Southwest.

About 100 elevator operators were in attendance.

Frank A. Theis, Washington, D. C., chief of the grain processing section of the A.A.A., in his address stated that the code contained nothing detrimental to the country grain elevator business.

Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, Ill., pres. of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, also was one of the speakers.

Fred I. Houser, Kansas City, was elected pres.; R. E. Wendland, Temple, Tex., vice pres.; Frank M. Stoll, Kansas City, sec'y-treas.; directors, W. L. Drake, Humboldt, Kan.; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; Ben U. Feuquay, Enid, Okla.; J. H. Campbell, Omaha, Neb.; Joe S. Morris, Amarillo, Tex.; R. E. Wendland; O. M. Kellogg, Denver, Colo.; H. E. Witham, Kansas City, and Frank Rutherford, Omaha, Neb., directors.

For the Southwest Code Authority the following were chosen: J. S. Hart, Kansas City, chairman; W. L. Drake, Humboldt, Kan., pres. of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, representing private elevators; Harry L. Kearns, Amarillo, Tex., line elevators; Harry E. Witham, Kansas City, representing Farmers National Grain Corporation; Frank Rutherford, sec'y Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Nebraska, Omaha, representing independent co-operative elevators; and Fred I. Houser, manager of the grain department of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., as regional representative of the Southwest on the National Code Authority.



Walter A. Barlow, Amarillo, Tex., Pres. Pan-handle Grain Dealers Assn.

New Contract Grades at Chicago

The intrinsic value of the numerical grades of grain having been changed by the government's revision the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have worked out a different scale of discounts and premiums for the grades deliverable on contract, and which schedule will no doubt be adopted by a vote of the members to be held June 20. The proposal takes the form of Rule 292 on Differentials and reads as follows:

To be effective on contracts for future delivery of wheat, oats, rye, barley and malting barley made on and after July 2, 1934, and effective on contracts for future delivery of corn made on and after Sept. 1, 1934.

292. Differentials.—Unless otherwise specified, contracts for the sale of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and malting barley shall be deemed to call for "contract" wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and malting barley, respectively. Upon such contracts, sellers, at their option, may deliver all or part of the following grades at the following price differentials, provided that lots of grain of any one grade must conform to the minimum lot requirements of Rule 291:

Wheat Differentials

- @ 1½¢ over contract price:
 - No. 1 Dark Hard Winter Wheat.
- @ 1¢ over:
 - No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat.
 - No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat Heavy.
- @ ½¢ over:
 - No. 2 Dark Hard Winter Wheat.
- @ contract price:
 - No. 1 Hard Winter Wheat.
 - No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat.
 - No. 1 Yellow Hard Winter Wheat.
 - No. 2 Yellow Hard Winter Wheat.
 - No. 1 Red Winter Wheat.
 - No. 2 Red Winter Wheat.
 - No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat.
 - No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat Heavy.

Corn Differentials

- @ ½¢ over:
 - No. 1 White Corn.
 - No. 2 White Corn.
 - No. 1 Yellow Corn.
 - No. 2 Yellow Corn.
- @ contract price:
 - No. 1 (Mixed) Corn.
 - No. 2 (Mixed) Corn.
- @ 2¢ under:
 - No. 3 White Corn.
 - No. 3 Yellow Corn.
- @ 2½¢ under:
 - No. 3 (Mixed) Corn.

Oats Differentials

- @ 1¢ over:
 - No. 1 Extra Heavy Bright White Oats.
 - No. 1 Extra Heavy White Oats.
- @ ¾¢ over:
 - No. 1 Heavy Bright White Oats.
 - No. 1 Heavy White Oats.
- @ ½¢ over:
 - No. 1 Bright White Oats.
 - No. 1 White Oats.
 - No. 2 Extra Heavy Bright White Oats.
 - No. 2 Extra Heavy White Oats.
- @ ¼¢ over:
 - No. 2 Heavy Bright White Oats.
 - No. 2 Heavy White Oats.
- @ contract price:
 - No. 2 Bright White Oats.
 - No. 2 White Oats.
- @ 1¢ under:
 - No. 3 Extra Heavy Bright White Oats.
 - No. 3 Extra Heavy White Oats.
- @ 1¼¢ under:
 - No. 3 Heavy Bright White Oats.
 - No. 3 Heavy White Oats.
- @ 1½¢ under:
 - No. 3 Bright White Oats.
 - No. 3 White Oats.

Rye Differentials

- @ contract price:
 - No. 1 Rye.
 - No. 2 Rye.

Barley Differentials

- @ 3¢ over:
 - No. 1 Malting Barley (Sub-Class A of Class 1)
 - @ 2¢ over:
 - No. 1 Barley (Class I)
 - @ contract price:
 - No. 2 Malting Barley (Sub-Class A of Class 1).
 - No. 2 Barley (Class 1).
 - @ 4¢ under:
 - No. 3 Barley (Class 1).
- ### Malting Barley Differentials
- @ 3¢ over:
 - No. 1 Malting Barley (Sub-Class A of Class 1).
 - @ contract price:
 - No. 2 Malting Barley (Sub-Class A of Class 1).

Moisture as a Grading Factor

Grain standards cannot serve the grain industry adequately unless farmers and dealers can make use of them in the sale of grain at country points. Definite grades, applicable at country points, enable both the buyer and seller to deal intelligently on the basis of published market reports which are based on a uniform system of grades in use in all markets. For these purposes, the moisture specifications in the old wheat standards were not entirely satisfactory because the one-half percent steps in the moisture limitations between grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were too small to provide for accuracy and uniformity in grading. Very few country elevator buyers can apply such narrow limits accurately under country marketing conditions.

Many suggestions and requests have been made in recent years that the federal grain standards be revised, so as to permit tough wheat and other small grains which contain a slight excess of moisture to be graded into any of the numerical grades on the basis of their permanent qualities, and that for such grain the special designation "Tough" be added to the grade designation.

Under the revised federal grain standards, moisture content functions to determine the grade of grain in two ways: First, in corn and grain sorghums, the moisture content is a grading factor establishing the numerical grade of the grain. At harvest time most of the corn is graded on the percentage of moisture which it contains. This indicates its utility value on the basis of the dry matter content. This is usually true of grain sorghums also. The range in moisture content of both corn and grain sorghums is usually much greater than in the other grains.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and mixed grain will be graded under the revised standards on the moisture factor by a second method. Under this method, maximum limits of either 14 or 14.5% are provided for each of the numerical grades for these grains except in case of Western barley in which the maximum limit is 13.5%. These grains when they contain moisture in excess of the prescribed moisture limit, but not sufficient moisture to cause them to grade Sample, will have the term "Tough" added to the grade designation. It is not practical to use the "Tough" designation for corn or grain sorghums because these two grains have such wide ranges in moisture content.

For wheat, oats, and barley, the "Tough" grade covers a range of 1½% moisture, and in case of rye it covers a range of 2%, commencing at a point that is just over the moisture limit for grain that usually is storable without hazard. The designation "Tough" will indicate that the grain may need special care in handling or transportation. Tough grain is graded into the numerical grades in the same manner as is dry grain, but the "Tough" designation is added to the grade.

The new "Tough" grade for wheat containing excess moisture, but otherwise of No. 1 or No. 2 quality, will portray the value of such grain more clearly than do the moisture specifications of the present wheat standards which cause wheat containing excess moisture to grade No. 3 or No. 4 irrespective of its quality according to other factors of value.

Grain grading statistics indicate that most of the grain markets during most crop years will receive relatively small percentages of grain which will grade "Tough." It is believed that grain containing excess moisture but otherwise of top grade quality will be much better described as No. 1 or No. 2 Tough, and should bring better prices, than if it were graded into the low numerical grades because of moisture, and therefore included in the same grade with wheat that is of low grade because of low test weight, high damage, or high content of inseparable foreign material.

The establishment of a single maximum moisture limit for each of the unqualified numerical grades for wheat improves the quality of the grain included in grades No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5,

because this will make these lower grades equal in storage quality to wheat of grades No. 1 and No. 2, thus making No. 3 wheat more acceptable to users on contract. It is believed that the establishment of the "Tough" grade designation and the elimination of moisture as a numerical degrading factor in wheat, rye, oats, barley, and Mixed grain, will make the federal grain standards more generally serviceable to farmers, dealers, and consumers. This is in accordance with the practice in grain standardization procedure of assigning numerical grades to grain that has certain removable defects, such as weevils, or smut, which if eliminated by special handling or processing permits the grain to grade into the straight numerical grades. The grade designation "Tough" will serve this purpose and better enable both buyers and sellers to determine the use to which the grain can be put, thus removing a hazard from grain merchandising which has tended to add to the cost of marketing.

The practice of grading wheat containing excess moisture as "Tough" has been in effect in Canada for many years. The commercial hazard in handling tough wheat under the Canadian Grain Standards is greater, however, than it will be under the revised United States standards, because tough wheat, under the Canadian standards, may have a moisture content anywhere from 14.6 to 17%; whereas, under the revised United States standards, tough spring wheat may have a moisture content anywhere from 14.6 to 16%, and in case of all other wheat classes, tough wheat may have a moisture content from 14.1 to 15.5%. Maximum moisture content, in other words, in the new United States grade for "Tough" wheat is 1% less than in the Canadian grade "Tough"; thus the Canadian grade includes some high moisture wheat that would grade Sample grade under the new United States grade for "Tough" wheat.—Grain Standards-Educational Com'ite.

Another Tax on the Grain Growers' Market

Frankfort, Ky.—H. E. O'Brien, Owensboro, Ky., representing Western Kentucky grain interests, appeared before a special house revenue committee of the Legislature May 22 in opposition to a proposed increase in production tax on whisky, from 5 to 15 cents a gallon, which is being bitterly opposed by distillers, building material and contracting interests, cooperage, and other allied interests.

O'Brien told the legislators that approximately 1,000,000 bus of grain are now being used annually by distillers in Daviess County, of Western Kentucky, coming from a radius of 100 miles around Owensboro, and that if distillers should move to other states, or drop their building programs, it would mean loss of an important market to the grain growers in the Ohio Valley bottoms. He stated that the Glenmore Distilleries, at Owensboro, with the largest distillery in the state, planned to move their major operations to Baltimore, if the increased tax should be imposed.

Distillers claimed that a 15 cent tax would represent about 45% of the cost per gallon of whisky, and would be prohibitive, in that distillers could not compete with those located in other states.

The reciprocal tariff bill giving the president power to raise or lower duties passed the senate June 4.

Frank L. Wood Passes

Frank L. Wood, a popular member of the Peoria Board of Trade since 1904, and long identified with the grain business, died June 5 at St. Francis Hospital.

In 1884 he began as Peoria manager for Hancock & Co., grain exporters of Philadelphia, Pa. Later he joined the Feltman Grain Co., of which he was pres. at the time of his death. He was highly esteemed by fellow members of the Board of Trade.

Margin Rulings of Business Conduct Com'ite

The business conduct com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade at its meeting June 5 adopted Ruling No. 20, that

It shall be incumbent upon each member financing purchases of cash grain for country elevator customers to require satisfactory evidence that funds so loaned are not used to margin speculative trades. Funds so loaned may not be used to margin hedging trades in violation of Ruling No. 9.

The last sentence in Ruling No. 3 was also changed to read as follows:

On spreading trades and on hedging trades, members may use their discretion in calling margins made necessary by market fluctuations, if the amount required is under \$1,000 or if the fluctuation does not exceed 1 cent per bushel on grain.

The Board of Directors ratified Business Conduct Com'ite rulings numbered 1 to 20 as amended to date, and ordered that they be issued as Regulation 1822.

The directors also changed Regulation 1818 to read as follows:

1818. Construction of Rule 210.—Adequate margins as designated in Rule 210 shall be construed to be the minimum margin requirements specified by the Business Conduct Com'ite in its rulings from time to time.

First Session of Elevator Code Authority

Mr. Booth presided at the Code Authority meeting the evening of May 28 at Chicago.

It was voted that the chairman appoint an executive com'ite to handle details of administration, and Bowden, Nelson, Huff, with Booth as a member ex-officio, were named.

It was voted that the sec'y set up headquarters at Minneapolis.

The sec'y was authorized to incur necessary obligations to a certain amount and to employ clerical help.

An assessment of \$3 per elevator was ordered.

It was voted that ass'n code authority extend only to members of that ass'n, and after May 28 only within state in which ass'n maintains headquarters; that there be state and regional authorities; that each authority be required to present an estimated budget.

A wire was sent to President Roosevelt urging adequate funds for the federal warehousing administration.

The U. S. Supreme Court has dismissed the appeal of Gov. Langer of North Dakota from the decision against his embargo on wheat shipments.

The natural products marketing act was formally approved by the Dominion House of Commons at Ottawa May 29. It provides for the regulation of the marketing of any natural product of the farm, forest or fishery, through a Dominion marketing board operating with or without the aid of local boards.



Frank L. Wood, Peoria, Ill., Deceased.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Mooreland, Okla., May 29.—It is awful dry here, crops are suffering. About 30% wheat crop.—Geo. F. Ruttman.

Kremlin, Okla., May 30.—Combines will be going in another week here. Dry and hot. First hot winds to-day. Was 100 at 6 p. m.—Goltry Grain Co.

Furley, Kan., May 26.—Wheat prospects best in years. Oats fair. Had plenty of moisture so far. Good stand of row crops.—Richardson & Leap Grain Co.

Valley Center, Kan., June 5.—Wheat in this immediate vicinity looks like 20 bus. to the acre.—Carl Jones, Valley Center Union Co-operative Merc. & Elev. Co.

Peck, Kan., May 23.—Wheat in this territory is good, three times what it was last year. Oats poor, corn late, growing condition good.—Peck Grain & Supply Co., by Pepper.

Curtisville, Ind., June 8.—The wheat crop is about 65% of normal. Do not know of any that will be plowed up. The general crop condition is much better here as a result of recent rains.—John W. Gladden, mgr., Standard Elevator Co.

Colorado Springs, Colo., May 28.—The grasshopper plague has reached an alarming stage in two sections of eastern Colorado. The pests were reported today to be inches deep on the ground on farms in southeastern El Paso County.

Metamora, O., May 24.—We have had sufficient moisture; soil conditions are perfect. Wheat is about 90%; oats, 100%; corn planting well under way. And business is good.—The Metamora Elevator Co., S. L. Rice, Sec'y & Mgr.

Chapman, Kan., June 8.—Wheat thru here will make a poor crop, but greatest danger lies in drouth damage to feed crops. Chinch bugs are gobbling up the corn, which has shown poor growth, and damaging other forage.—Perry Frazier.

Burlington, Okla., May 31.—It is terribly dry around here. The acreage is about the same as last year, or normal, except for the allotment adjustment which reduces it 15%. We will have a 30% crop.—Burlington Grain Co., by Perry Evans.

Miami, Okla., May 22.—Wheat small acreage and no good, say from 5 to 10 bus. Oats too small yet to know about them, except a good acreage. Corn will be short crop, as signing to government will make it short.—W. E. Holden Hay & Grain.

Rome (Wellington p. o.), Kans., June 1.—Wheat looks like 20 bus. per acre in a lot of fields, but hot sun for the last few days is cutting down the prospect. Harvest will be under way with binders next week.—J. F. Kucera, Hunter Milling Co.

Talmage, Neb., June 6.—Very poor crops here this year; no wheat can be cut with binders; all will have to be harvested with combines or mowing machines. A little rain has given corn a start, but not up to average.—F. B. Wallace, Mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Madill, Okla.—We have very little wheat in this territory; what acreage we have is about average for this time of year. Our main grain crop is oats, acreage is above normal, but the condition of the crop is below our average.—L. L. Lewis, Madill Grain & Elevator Co.

Scottsburg, Ind., May 24.—Acreage of wheat is about the same as last year; none plowed up. Oats acreage 40% of a normal crop. Corn acreage is as large as usual. Wheat is heading a little short both from straw and the head, due to dry weather.—Scottsburg Elevator, C. C. Wells.

Edwardsville, Ill., May 31.—Think there is about 10% acreage reduction in our territory. Oats will not make hay. Wheat may be half a crop, about 15 bus. per acre. Corn is all right yet, if we get rain within a week. Hay is a very short crop.—A. & B. Feed & Seed Store, Inc., per Louis C. Abenbrink.

Pond Creek, Okla., May 31.—Looks like the immediate wheat crop would produce 18 bus. per acre.—Walter Johnston, E. W. Johnston & Son.

Bloomington, Kan., May 23.—Wheat prospects not as good as last year; very dry.—Osborne County Far. Union Co-op. Ass'n, David E. Nelson, mgr.

Petersburg, Ind.—The first cutting of alfalfa in Pike county has been harvested under favorable conditions and many fields averaged from one to two tons per acre. The price of alfalfa will be high this year, as most timothy meadows and clover fields have been ruined by the drouth in southwestern Indiana.—W. B. C.

Hutsonville, Ill., May 22.—Wheat never looked more promising at this date; acreage about as usual; none plowed up. Corn and oats have a splendid start. Not suffering from drouth, altho it is pretty dry, but showers regular so far. No surplus wheat, corn or oats in this county that we are aware of, but a wonderful prospect. Hear some talk of chinch bugs.—W. B. Hurst & Co.

Caldwell, Kan., May 31.—In this vicinity wheat looks pretty good. Hot winds of yesterday and today are expected to cause shrinkage in the yield of late wheat, tho early wheat will be little affected. Binders are reported to be working down around Kingfisher and south, and are expected to start near Pond Creek and Jefferson about Saturday (June 2). Wheat is beginning to ripen.—E. W. M.

Clinton, Okla., June 9.—Wheat harvest just beginning over this area and in southwestern part of state where some wheat has moved. Acreage somewhat decreased from last year, probably 10%. Condition very spotted, as has been the rainfall, probable average yield around 8 bus.; quality will be about average. Pretty dry and very hot for time of year all row crops needing rain except cotton.—Nelson Grain Co.

Oak Harbor, O., June 5.—Wheat looking good but dry weather cutting in on prospects every day. Oats badly damaged account of drouth. Corn needing rain very badly. Alfalfa hay first crop being cut with fair tonnage but the dry weather will make a second crop very short if any. Timothy and red clover very short and crop needs rain; cannot be more than a half crop of either.—Oak Harbor Co-op. Co., per W. S. Bricker, Mgr.

Portland, Ore., May 27.—Reports from a 500-mile trip thru eastern Whitman county (Wash.) and western Latah County, Idaho, show no lack of moisture, but other sections, need rain. Less than a normal Inland Empire wheat crop is indicated. Wheat at Rockford appeared good, winter wheat showing up better than spring. Near Rosalia a portion of the crop shows frost and heat damage. Outlook is almost normal around Oaksdale.—F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida., June 5.—Below ripening heads of wheat in Nez Perce, Ida., and Lewis counties, a root disease during recent days has brot a quick disaster to a large grain belt east and south of the Palouse country. In the wake of a mild winter and supposedly perfect growing conditions, wheat that was due to run about 50 bus. to the acre, suddenly slumped and died. The wheat plant in scores of fields investigated has been completely rotted. It is now conceded to be the dreaded Columbia Basin root rot. The wheat production of the three counties was recently predicted to run approximately 4,750,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 5.—Winter Wheat.—The recent rains in Kansas, Oklahoma, and northern Texas made quite an improvement in the growing crops. Western Kansas is still in very poor condition as is also northeastern Kansas and a large share of Nebraska. This state has suffered tremendously from the continued drouth and a very small crop will be harvested. Soft winter wheat is still holding good in the Eastern States, especially Arkansas and Missouri. Southern Illinois, Indiana and a large share of Ohio is still fair to good, altho sections of these states are reporting a most unfavorable crop outlook. Winter wheat in Montana has gone back the past two weeks and the crop in South Dakota and Central and Southwestern Minnesota is practically a failure. A few sections in Minnesota and Iowa show the crop as in fair condition. Winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest States is still holding good, especially in Idaho and southern Washington. Some bad reports are coming in from Eastern Washington and Oregon.—T. R. Shaw, Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 7.—During the last few days quite general rains, varying from light showers to soaking downpours, and much lower temperatures have tended to revive the grain in some districts and check further deterioration in others. Where the damage from drouth and heat was not irreparable, the recent rains and cooler weather have greatly benefited the crops. The recuperative power of the more seriously damaged grain is still in doubt. As the season is so far advanced, there is little likelihood that farmers will reseed wheat. A continuation of the present favorable weather conditions will undoubtedly result in the planting of additional corn and the seeding of barley and oats and such forage crops as millet and cane.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Decatur, Ill., June 9.—Never in our experience have we seen such deterioration in small grain crops. Wheat in Central Illinois that three weeks ago had every prospect of making a yield of 25 to 30 bushels, today looks like a yield of 10 to 12 bushels, with some fields a complete loss. Plant life can stand just so much punishment, after which time deterioration is rapid; this is exactly what happened to our wheat. The continued drouth, high temperatures and chinch bugs simply proved to be too much for it. Almost all wheat shows premature ripening; many fields have turned white and in some cases farmers are mowing the crop for hay, or to be used as bedding for livestock. Oats—worst prospect on record, or almost a complete failure. What early oats are left are heading from 6 to 8 inches high and are worthless. Some will be plowed up, others pastured. Later oats can still make part of a crop with rain and cool weather. Corn prospects are fair. Some just through the ground, while the early corn is knee-high. The best corn shows good stand and color clean and well cultivated. The late corn is spotted and uneven, many missing hills. Due to the advanced season, reports of chinch bugs migrating from the wheat and oat fields into the corn are earlier than normal.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., June 8.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Crop	—Condition June 1—		
	Average 1922-31 percent	1933 percent	1934 percent
Winter wheat	75.7	64.0	55.3
Wheat, all spring	83.3	84.9	41.3
Durum wheat .....	...	84.5	29.6
Other spring wheat .....	...	84.9	42.4
Oats	82.1	78.7	47.2
Barley	83.4	80.4	44.7
Rye	80.8	73.7	43.5
Hay, all	81.7	79.9	51.5
Hay, all tame	82.0	80.0	53.9
Hay, wild	80.3	79.4	37.7
Hay, all clover and timothy*	†80.4	82.0	53.1
Hay, alfalfa	85.8	79.5	59.1
Pasture	83.0	81.5	53.2

*Except in southern states.

†Short-time average.

Winter wheat acreage for harvest is 34,725,000 or 122.2% of 1933; rye, 2,951,000, or 125.5%.

Production of winter wheat, 400,000,000 bus., against 351,000,000 in 1933; and of rye, 18,800,000, against 21,200,000. The 5-year average was 632,000,000 for wheat, and 40,900,000 for rye.

Yield per acre of wheat is estimated at 11.5 bus., of rye 6.4 bus., against a 10-year average of 15.2 for winter wheat and 12.4 for rye.

Spring Wheat Promises 139,969,000

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—The spring wheat condition is estimated at 57.9% of normal if applied to an estimated acreage for harvest of 16,200,000, compared to the official forecast in March of probable acreage for harvest of 18,594,000.

Indicated yield per acre of spring wheat from this condition at 8.64 bus. and applied to 16,200,000 acres gives an indicated production of 139,969,000 bus.

Winter wheat.—The condition of winter wheat is estimated at 62.8% of normal compared to our 73.5 and official 70.9% last month. The ten-year average June 1 condition is 75.7. Indicated production is 413,000,000 bus. compared with 351,000,000 last year, 476,000,000 in 1932 and 818,000,000 in 1931.

Oats acreage for harvest, 35,880,000 or 93.1% of last year's 36,541,000 altho the planted acreage was increased on basis of reporters estimates by about 7%. The estimated condition is 57.8% of normal compared with the ten-

year average June first condition of 82.1%. Indicated production of oats is 789,000,000 bus.

Rye—Condition is estimated at 54% and indicated production at 19,500,000 bus.

Barley conditions are exceedingly poor except in California which state has an indicated crop of about 32,000,000 bus. compared to the 24,000,000 crop last year. The total United States barley crop is estimated at 166,000,000 bus. compared with 156,000,000 bus. produced in 1933.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Winter Wheat Promises 418,000,000

Chicago, Ill., June 4.—Winter wheat condition was about 59.2% of normal, which compares with a ten-year average of 72.7%. A condition of 59.2 forecasts a yield per acre of about 12 bushels, or a total production of 418 million bus., on the 34,725,000 acres standing. A month ago our forecast was 488 million. Production last year was 351 million bus. and the average for the preceding five years was 612 million bus.

Spring wheat condition was 43.9% of normal at the close of May, which compares with a ten-year average on same date of 82.2%. A condition of 43.9 forecasts a yield per acre of 6.4 bus.; a ten-year average is 12.3 bus. The acreage is estimated at 18,263,000 acres or 95.8% of last year's harvested acreage. Present conditions forecast 120,000,000 bus., but prospects are declining rapidly and may be expected to continue until the drouth over the spring wheat belt is broken. Production last year was 176,000,000 bus., and the average for the preceding five years 242,000,000 bus.

Oats acreage is estimated as 38,914,000 or 106.5% of the acreage harvested last year. Condition at the close of May was 52.6% of normal, which compares with a ten-year average of 80.7%. A condition of 52.6 is interpreted as indicating a yield per acre of 20.3 bus., a total production of 776,000,000 bus. This is nearly as small as last year's near failure of 722,000,000 bus., the average production for the preceding five years being 1,217,000,000 bus.

Rye condition is estimated 43.0% of normal, compared with 75.5 a year ago, and 82.4 a ten-year average. This condition indicates a yield of about 7.1 bus. per acre, or a total of 20,987,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Code Authority for Grain Exchanges

To constitute the code authority for the grain exchanges the following selection has been made by the Grain Com'te on National Affairs:

George H. Davis, Kansas City; James E. Bennett, Chicago; Siebel C. Harris, Chicago; E. J. Grimes, Minneapolis; Cecil C. Blair, Duluth; Edgar B. Black, Buffalo, and John H. Caldwell, St. Louis.

Thomas Y. Wickham of Chicago was elected chairman, E. J. Grimes, of Minneapolis, vice-chairman, and Fred H. Clutton, of Chicago, sec'y-treas., of the Grain Com'te on National Affairs at a meeting held at Chicago, June 7.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Peck, Kan., May 23.—Not much grain in farmers' hands.—Peck Grain & Supply Co., by Pepper.

Scottsburg, Ind., May 24.—In farmers' hands: 20% of the wheat, 20% of the corn.—Scottsburg Elevator, C. C. Wells.

Caldwell, Kan., May 31.—The present high market is causing old wheat to move. Farmers are cleaning out their bins.—E. W. M.

Corwin, Kan., May 31.—The first load of new Kansas wheat was marketed here today. It was No. 2 hard, 58½ pounds, and brot 82c a bu.

Curtisville, Ind., June 8.—Corn is about the only grain in the farmers' hands here now.—John W. Gladden, mgr., Standard Elevator Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex., June 5.—The first car of new Texas wheat arrived today. We had the honor of receiving it. Same graded No. 1, test 62 pounds, 12% moisture, and 15.88% protein.—Worth Grain & Commission Co.

Stockton, Cal.—The Continental Grain Co., of San Francisco and Paris, shipped 3,000 tons of wheat to Wilmington, N. C., in a motor ship which sailed from this port on May 3. This is the largest single grain shipment to leave this port.

Ft. Worth, Tex., June 1.—The first car of the new winter wheat crop for this city arrived today, having been shipped from Grandfield, Okla., and was the earliest on record. The car contained 66,000 pounds of No. 1 dark, 61½ pounds, 12.35% protein, and 13.90% moisture. It sold for \$1.07½, f. o. b. Gulf.

Kansas City, Mo., June 4.—This city received its first car of 1934 crop wheat today, being an

all-time record for earliness. The grain came from Grandfield, Okla., and graded No. 1 dark hard, 62.1 pounds, 14.10% protein and 12.1% moisture. The car sold at auction at \$1.01½ a bu., compared with 76c for the first car a year ago. The previous record for earliness of arrival of new wheat was June 9, 1933.

Lower Wheat Prices Expected

The department of agricultural economics of the Kansas State College in its monthly forecast of market trend states that:

Short periods of advancing wheat prices in early June followed by some reaction later in the month appear probable. Weather conditions and new crop prospects may cause wheat prices to go higher, but the unsteady position of the market in relation to world prices makes the duration of advances extremely uncertain.

Basic conditions will sooner or later modify advances resulting from reports of short crops. Among these are the following facts: (1) Domestic wheat prices are on an artificial basis which is 20 to 25 cents above the world level. (2) Even a small crop, when added to the carryover, will provide ample supplies for domestic needs and leave some for export. (3) Surplus supplies cannot be exported until prices approach the world level unless a subsidy is provided. (4) There has been official indication that a closer alignment of domestic and world prices during the coming year seems inevitable. (5) There was much less inclination on the part of the government to support prices in late April than during preceding declines. (6) The cost of wheat to consumers is now about 85% of the 1923 to 1929 level.

Barley Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1933, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	2,300	2,085	.....	.....
Boston	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1,001,000	1,844,000	343,000	184,000
Cincinnati	1,600	3,200	.....	.....
Duluth	137,579	654,603	881,153	794,225
Ft. William	856,679	448,420	2,038,621	371,518
Ft. Worth	7,500	16,500	13,500	4,500
Indianapolis	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,400	27,200	28,800	20,800
Milwaukee	1,006,200	2,580,390	403,675	484,075
New York	19,489	6,800	.....	.....
Omaha	6,400	68,800	17,600	36,800
Peoria	144,200	131,000	84,000	46,200
St. Joseph	.....	1,750	14,000	3,500
San Francisco	546,500	547,000	.....	248,000
Seattle	2,400	14,400	.....	.....
Superior	14,725	78,400	132,713	315,399
Toledo	5,000	2,000	.....	.....
Vancouver	16,619	107,375	61,333	143,583

Exports of Breadstuffs

Exports of breadstuffs for March, 1934, compared with March, 1933, and for the three months ending March, 1934, compared with the three months ending March, 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in bus.:

	March		Three mos. ending March	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Wheat	3,064,829	456,203	8,598,724	2,977,227
Corn	204,529	329,823	547,541	1,001,074
Oats	19,752	355,768	45,633	834,400
Rye	3,429	1,497	3,439	2,607
Barley	639,762	1,005,070	1,704,689	2,246,460
Buckwheat	17	14	10,016	66
Wheat flour, bbls.	354,908	350,857	1,009,091	982,350

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Option		May 23	May 24	May 25	May 26	May 28	May 29	May 31	June 1	June 2	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 8	June 9	June 11	June 12
Chicago*	High	Low	88 1/2	88 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	98	96 1/2	100 3/4	99	97 3/4	97 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4	99 1/2
Winnipeg*	85 1/2	62 1/2	71 3/4	.....	74 1/4	74 3/4	79 1/4	79 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4	78 3/4	.....	78 1/2	77 3/4	76 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	78 1/2	78 1/2
Liverpool*	.....	.....	65	.....	66 1/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	67 1/4	73 3/4	71 3/4	70	68 1/2	.....	68 1/2	68	68 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4	67 3/4
Kansas City	99 3/4	63	81 3/4	81 1/2	84	84	89	90 5/8	95 1/2	94 3/4	91	89 3/4	93 3/4	92 3/4	90 3/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 3/4	91 3/4
Minneapolis	110	70 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	91 3/4	94 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	105 1/2	104 3/4	101	99 1/4	103 3/4	101 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4	100 3/4
Duluth	104	73	88 3/4	89 3/4	92 3/4	92 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	101	98 1/4	96 1/2	99 3/4	98 1/2	96	95 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Milwaukee	106	70 1/2	88 3/4	88 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	96 3/4	97 1/2	102 1/2	102	98 1/4	96 1/2	100 3/4	99 3/4	97 1/4	98	98 3/4	98 3/4	.....
Chicago	64 1/2	43	51 3/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	57	57	60 3/4	58 3/4	56	53 3/4	56 3/4	55 1/4	55 3/4	56	54 3/4	55 3/4	57 3/4
Kansas City	60 1/2	39	48 1/2	49 5/8	51	50 3/4	54 1/2	53 3/4	57 3/4	55 3/4	51 1/2	54 3/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	52 3/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	55 1/4
Milwaukee	64	43 1/4	51 3/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	57 1/2	57	60 3/4	59	56 1/2	54	56 3/4	55 1/4	55 3/4	56	54 3/4	55 3/4	.....
Chicago	47 1/4	24 1/2	36	36 1/2	37 1/2	37 3/4	40 3/4	41 3/4	44 3/4	45 1/2	43 3/4	41 1/4	44 1/4	43 3/4	43	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4	44 3/4
Winnipeg	40 3/4	30 3/4	36 3/4	.....	37 1/2	36 3/4	38 3/4	39 1/2	38 3/4	39 1/2	37 1/2	.....	37 3/4	37 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	39 1/4
Minneapolis	46 3/4	22	33 3/4	34 1/4	36 3/4	37 3/4	40 3/4	41 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	42	39 1/2	42 1/4	41 3/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 3/4
Milwaukee	47	24 1/2	36 3/4	36 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	40 3/4	41 3/4	44 3/4	45 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/4	44 3/4	43 3/4	43	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	.....
Chicago	70	50 5/8	57	57 5/8	59 3/4	58 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	65 5/8	65	61 3/4	60 3/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	62 3/4	63 1/4	64 3/4	65 3/4	67 1/4
Minneapolis	70 3/4	46 3/4	57 3/4	58 3/4	59 1/4	58 3/4	63 3/4	63 1/2	66 3/4	66	61	60 3/4	64	63 1/4	63 1/4	64 1/4	64 3/4	66 1/4	68
Winnipeg	57 1/4	41 3/4	50	.....	49 3/4	49 3/4	53	52 3/4	55 1/4	54 1/2	51 1/2	.....	52 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	52	53 1/4	54 1/4	55
Duluth	69 1/2	48	57	57 3/4	59 1/4	59	62 3/4	63	67	65 3/4	62	61	63 1/2	62 3/4	62 3/4	63 3/4	64 3/4	66	68
Minneapolis	59 3/4	31	42 3/4	43 1/2	45 3/4	46	50 1/2	50 3/4	55 3/4	53 1/2	49	47 1/2	51 3/4	49 1/4	48	49	47 3/4	48 3/4	50
Winnipeg	46 3/4	35 3/4	39 1/4	.....	40	40	42 1/2	43	44	45 3/4	42 3/4	.....	43 1/4	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	43	43 3/4
Milwaukee	60 1/2	35 3/4	45 3/4	47 1/2	48 3/4	48 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4	52	51	54 1/4	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	53 3/4	55 1/2
Chicago	61	35 3/4	45 3/4	47 1/2	48 3/4	48 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4	51 3/4	51	54 1/4	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	53 3/4	55 1/2

*Wheat price in gold cents June 11: Chicago, 58 1/4; Winnipeg, 47; Liverpool, 50.

Ohio Dealers Discuss Codes and Warehousing Law

The country elevator code was the subject of discussion as the 55th Annual Convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n was called to order by Pres. R. H. Brundige, Kingston, in the Red Room of the Neil House, Columbus, Wednesday evening, June 6.

PRES. BRUNDIGE read many sections of the code, explaining each section so each dealer present would have a clearer understanding of the provisions of those sections which have been interpreted in so many different ways. As the country elevator code is considered the best code, yet approved, it was heartening to many present to learn that if the buying and shipping of grain constituted the major portion of their business, they would operate under the country elevator code. Pres. Brundige explained an assessment of \$3 would be made for the operation of the Code Authority. There was mixed feeling on the code, some bitterly opposed to it; others passively objecting to it and others willing to go along and see what comes of it.

SEC'Y W. W. CUMMINGS, Toledo, called attention to the new Ohio warehousing law, saying: This new law as it now stands, in one part covers the storage of grain *only* on farms, while in another *on farms and elsewhere*.

This must be cleared up, and we must urge an amendment to it which will provide for storage in country elevators. If we don't do something about it the law will be enacted containing provisions that will be a detriment to your business. You'll regret it unless you get into action immediately. California and other west coast states, I am told, have excellent warehousing laws, and I think we should obtain copies of these laws, study them and incorporate the best features into an amendment for the Ohio law. I have sent out many letters and bulletins asking for your suggestions and support, but I regret to say that this support has not been forthcoming. We have to do something and do it quickly. I would suggest that Pres. Brundige appoint a committee to study the various warehousing laws and make recommendations for an amendment to our proposed law.

PRES. BRUNDIGE appointed the following committees:

WAREHOUSING LAW: C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H.; H. L. Hockman, Canal Winchester; Thos. Wood, Columbus.

RESOLUTIONS: E. C. Eikenberry, Camden; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; Geo. North, Groveport.

AUDITING: Harry Heffner, Circleville; Ed. Craun, Tiffin; Ralph Parent, Union City, Ind.

NOMINATIONS: John H. Motz, Brice; L. W. Dewey, Blanchester; H. L. Hockman, Canal Winchester.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Thursday Morning Session

The heavy showers in and near Columbus the previous day had a delightful effect on the temperature, instead of a hot sultry day it turned out to be refreshingly cool and comfortable, making it an easy matter to sit in the convention hall and listen to the many excellent addresses and reports.

A QUARTETTE sang several songs which enticed the dealers into the convention hall preparatory to the opening of this session by Pres. Brundige.

ROBERT BEATTY, sec'y to Mayor Worley, welcomed the delegates in the absence of the mayor. His welcome was unique,

in that he did not offer the visitors the customary key to the city, saying that for them a key was unnecessary, the town was wide open. He called attention to the many attractions offered by the city and urged everyone to take time off to inspect and visit them.

E. C. EIKENBERRY, Camden, responded, but reminded Mr. Beatty: That the state buildings which you have invited us to inspect are really our buildings, and which we have only intrusted to Columbus. If we have the time, we will visit them and learn for ourselves whether or not this city is properly taking care of our property.

Supplementing his appreciation of Mr. Beatty's words of welcome Mr. Eikenberry said:

It is highly probable that more uncertainty characterizes the pursuit of industry at this time than at any previous period in the experience of men now living. A change in our economic system is upon us; willingly or unwillingly the current of events is carrying us to a new order of things. Whither we are going we do not know, quoting the President, "We are on the way." We hope it is the way out; remembering the events of February and March of 1933, we would not go back; go forward we must.

A financial system had become inoperative, business and commerce were paralyzed, a new social order was threatened. In such a crisis strong and dominant leadership is imperative, creative and constructive leadership, with herculean effort building a new order out of the wreckage of the old.

Remark one thing, no ruler worthy of the name, no leader of men ever purposely or of design ever attempted to lead a nation or a people from one civilization into a new social and economic order. It is only when systems break down of their own inherent weakness and chaos ensues that creative leadership appears. Blindly and willingly a people follow the process of rehabilitation and change in its early stages, but the personal sacrifice, the pain of adjustment eventually set up a defense against the creation of a new order. Much of the "New Deal" will remain, how much will become permanent we do not know, but enough radically to alter our mental attitudes, our human relationships and our method of conducting our business. We shall tend to retrogress but we shall never go back to the old order, although what we shall hold will be held by force. Tolstoi says that "All progress is accomplished by force alone."

We are creatures of inertia, adjustments are painful, a considerable portion of the deliberations of this convention will consist of discussions of change. Codes are revolutionary, their restrictions chafe, their ethics violate the free and open competition which was sanctioned as essentially good business; rugged individualism is proven to have been ungodly and piratical in the end weakening the foundation of the Republic. Yet, no such trial of pure democracy has been made.

This industry, like all others, is asked, commanded and required to legislate for itself. An industry speaks only through organizations such as the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n. For the first time trade organizations have received official recognition and have become the organizations of legislation that in end may and probably will receive a legal sanction in all matters relating to the industry. Trade organizations have assumed an importance not hitherto possessed. To legislate on the conduct of your own affairs you must accomplish it through membership and influence in your associations. No more are they of but casual importance, their leadership and their conclusions become of vital personal concern.

If in the last analysis in a democracy the people rule, it is equally true that in the same final analysis, the trade bodies will rule, possessing the power of the Executive Department of Government to enforce their decrees. Like it or not it is here and it is time that every grain dealer and every feed dealer in Ohio were a member of this Ass'n, that the strength of his influence may be felt and that the product of his experience may be turned into a thing of value to the entire trade.

PRES. BRUNDIGE was loudly applauded for his straightforward comments on present conditions. His address follows:

President Brundige's Address

The Ass'n's activities during the past year have been devoted mainly to the formulation of codes for the Country Grain Elevator and the Retail Feed Industries. While some attention has been given to the new grain grades and lowering of rates, our major efforts have been on the codes and their provisions for fair methods of conduct including wages, hours and trade practices.

I take this opportunity to express the gratitude and appreciation this Association has for the code committees of both the Grain Elevator and the Feed federations. They have accomplished a remarkable undertaking of uniting their respective industries in a common cause to the end that we might regain the volume of business necessary to perform our fundamental services more economically.

These Federations are maintained by assessments levied on their member associations, but for the drafting of these codes and for their ultimate enforcement you will clearly understand that the expenses should come from the members of the Industries rather than from the members of the Federations. Thus provisions are made in both codes for assessing the costs on the members of the Industries. Effort has been made to include all classes of services in the Retail Feed and the Country Grain Elevator Industries. Thus the costs will be distributed evenly over all service units.

As a member of the Industry you will be required to make reports and be assessed for your share of the code burden. It is no more than just to assume that compliance with these codes, which includes the prompt payment of your assessments, is the back-bone of enforcing and policing them to the end that all violators and chiselers will be summarily dealt with. It is no longer a matter of choice as to whether or not you will comply with these codes, it is mandatory upon each member of the Industry.

It is not my purpose to be dictatorial. I am merely attempting to inform you as to your conduct under these codes. You should bear in mind they were created for the purpose of re-instating prosperity, which in our case could be defined as a reversion of the flow of business to its legitimate channels which would help us to reduce costs and to narrow the spread between producer and consumer, as well as to improve the financial return for the costs and risks involved in supplying the services we render.

We will not digress into the realm of profits until they are more in evidence, our main concern now is protection to the legal units of the Industries, the re-establishment of protection to the investments you have in handling, storage and service facilities. If you would receive this protection you must operate your service as a legal unit. To be a legal unit all that is necessary is to comply with the codes. You can do this and you will appreciate the fact that code assessments are for the purpose of bringing the illegal units to the mark. Barring the efforts of tax-paid officials and professors who preach the doctrines of Socialism against their paymasters, we are in a fair position to regain our lost opportunities.

Nationalism and Allotments: I am not in accord with the doctrine of Nationalism as practiced by the nations of the world. Neither am I in accord with the increasing swing to Socialism and its resultant Communistic state. If we are to live to ourselves let us attempt it on sane and safe lines. As we are now practicing it, we are limiting our production of food supplies. A limited production means decreased demand for labor and for all service facilities.

Men are hungry today, not from a shortage of the national food supply but, from a shortage of work that will earn food for themselves and their dependents. Thus we are, by the allotment process, creating the necessity for government socialization of our unemployed whose numbers are constantly increasing.

This plan cannot continue under free government for we will ultimately have the entire population depending upon socialization, support for which will be lacking through loss of tax funds to maintain it, and we slide gradually into the Communistic state of government by those whose incumbency is by Might rather than by Right.

Rather than to commit national suicide by the starvation method it would be better to produce and sell in the world markets on a barter and trade basis or enter into trade wars with their risk of national security. Either course is safer than the one we are pursuing.

I doubt if our government, in instituting the policy of administering Socialistic opiates to ease our economic pains, is on the right course of treatment for, each succeeding shot of the poison must be larger in order to make its effects noticeable. The latest example of this practice is the Department of Agriculture's effort to inflict the licensing system upon all agricultural and related industries as provided for in Senate Bill 3326 which has been reported out of committee and is now before the Senate.

This bill, through the broadening of the licensing power delegated to the Secretary of

Agriculture, virtually makes him a Dictator over a very large portion of American Industry. It will cast a continual fear upon the licensee and destroy confidence in markets and contracts due to the uncertainties of the actions of the Secretary and his agents. The establishment of the licensing system with its fees and other costs will increase the spread between producer and consumer. The bill delegates to the Secretary the management of your business, but leaves to you all the responsibilities of ownership, you pay the bills.

However, if you believe in "Collective Farming" and "Planned Economy" as practiced in those countries where Dictators kill free speech and free press and pile up the National debt for the benefit of those who have their hands in the pie, I believe you would support this bill and help to bring upon this country all of the so-called benefits the peasantry of those countries today endure!

Membership: We know you have derived sufficient benefits from your affiliation with this Association to justify you to direct your efforts toward the attainment of a much larger membership which will uphold and promote the association's honor and purposes, its strength and integrity. Our membership could easily be doubled if you men who come in contact with the non-member would but give us a boost. There is no other association we know of where you obtain the services of three associations for the price of one. Practically all grain men are interested in feeds and many of the millers are also interested in feeds. Think for a second of what your associated costs would be on two or three separate organizations.

We have established some 20 groups throughout the State and each one has its Chairman and functioning committee. Under these codes it will probably develop that the policing will be done by these local groups. It is your interest that should be protected and who but you knows better the forces that are working to destroy you? You should contact your district committee and start functioning at once on a program that will help to direct the Grain, Mill and Feed Industries out of this economic bog.

SECY CUMMINGS in outlining the activities of the association during the past year said:

Secretary Cummings' Report

During the past year the duties of the Secretary have been greatly increased, due largely to the efforts made to secure for our members a fair and equitable code of competition. We have gone to some expense and the President and Secretary have spent considerable time in attending Grain and Feed Code hearings in Chicago; in fact, our President Brundige was selected one of the directors of seven, from all over the United States, to prepare and secure a code for the Retail Feed Industry. We have to date expended about \$800.00 in trying to obtain a code for the Country Grain Elevator Industry and the Retail Feed Industry. We still owe our proportion of the expense of the Secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, and representative for the central states, (Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio), on the code committee of the National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'n's. This

expense will not be large as it is divided between the six states. Mr. Culbertson has attended a number of hearings in Washington and has been untiring in his efforts to secure a fair and workable code for the Country Grain Elevator Industry. The outlay for his trips will be small compared to the representatives who traveled from the Pacific Coast States and the Southwest districts.

Group Meetings: The secretary has attended twenty group meetings during the year in addition to three code meetings held in Columbus and one in Marion. A joint meeting with the representatives of the Ohio Farmer Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Ohio Equity, was also held in Marion to prepare a supplementary Code, on matters not covered in the National Code, and to select committeemen that would represent all three associations in each group. All groups have been fairly well organized with a Chairman and four other members selected to act on a committee whose duties will be to try and regulate differences, and when all other efforts fail, to report violations to the state compliance committee. It is believed that the group committees will be able to adjust many of the minor violations and eliminate considerable confusion on code ethics.

Membership: Our campaign for new members has been quite successful but your officers have been disappointed in not securing more co-operation from our members in signing up those outside the fold. One hundred and forty-two new members have been secured since June, 1933. Two have resigned, Seymour Wood Grain Co. of Buffalo and A. Judson Stites of Philadelphia. Three firms sold out or closed their business and five were dropped for non-payment of dues, leaving a net gain of 132 for the year. A very good showing considering the financial condition of the grain and feed men. There are 22 firms in arrears for dues, the most of them, however, payable June 1st.

Honor Roll: Our honor roll and the number of new members secured are as follows, President Brundige, Kingston, 6 members; O. P. Hall, Greenville, 5 members; R. W. Simpson, Mt. Vernon, 4 members; L. C. Bradstock, Wellington, 4 members; C. E. Wilkinson, Sidney, 4 members; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, 2 members; Frank S. Sheets, Cleveland, 2 members; and E. M. Stultz, Massillon; H. W. Heffner, Circleville; O. C. Cline, Ashville; F. D. Musser, Circleville; and Everett Early, Waynesville, each one new member. We thank these members for the interest shown and our greatest regret is, that your name does not also appear on the list. The Secretary urgently requests that the incoming President select a member from each county in the state to serve on our membership committee, and that said member make an earnest effort to interview the non-members in his county and induce them to join.

Bulletins: During the year 1933-34, twenty-two bulletins, with a distribution of over ten thousand copies, have been mailed from the Secretary's office. Our members did not receive a copy of all of the bulletins, as some of them were written to non-members to interest them in the association efforts and to enlighten them on the important work the association was doing. The bulletins contained all the important matters that it was possible to publish.

Truck Competition: The trucking problem has become a very serious matter to many of our members and especially to those in the vicinity of the larger cities, where grain could be trucked much cheaper than the prevailing railroad rate. In many cases trucks that were originally purchased to be used in other industries, were diverted to hauling grain, feed, livestock or any other commodity that would bring in enough revenue for labor. We are very optimistic that the new trucking laws, the trucking code, the sections in the grain and feed codes covering trucks and the reduction in freight rates, will help eliminate this unfair competition.

Freight Rate Reduction: A hearing to consider a rate reduction of $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per cwt. on grain from Chicago, with a proportionate difference from intermediate points, was held in Chicago on April 24. Our Association was represented at that hearing by W. M. Meyer, Chairman of our Traffic Committee, who advocated a reduction from intermediate points on the McGraham system, which seemed to us to be the fairest method. The Association's contention has been that there should not be a difference of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per cwt. at any rate breaking point. The Chairman of the Trunk Line Committee considering the reduction, advises that the reduction has been approved to be effective not later than July 1 and will expire one year from effective date. In CFA territory east of Indiana, rates will be reduced relatively with the reductions made from Chicago, that is, the same percentage reduction as the percentage reduction in the Chicago rates: rates to other eastern points to be reduced on usual basis as related to New York. There will be no increase in minimum weights as originally intended.

New Grain Standards: The Secretary of Agriculture has seen fit to change some of the Federal Grades on grain that will become effective on wheat July 2 and on corn September 1. We do not know who desired these changes

but it certainly was not the grain men of the central or southwestern states. After a number of public hearings, protests were made by many State Grain Ass'n's and also the Committee appointed especially by the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, asking that grades be retained that were in effect, to protect the farmer and grain dealer from increased discounts that would prevail if grades were changed as proposed. However, the change has been made.

In closing, permit me to especially commend President Brundige and thank him for his fine co-operation and continued efforts to further the cause of the grain man and improve the services of this association. He has never been too busy to serve when association duties called. I wish also to thank the several members who arranged for the many group meetings and in other ways greatly helped in enlarging our membership.

SECY CUMMINGS, who is also the association's treasurer, read the following report of the financial standing of the association, and his explanation of the selling of the bond showed him to be an able financier as well as an able sec'y:

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts:

Balance June 1, 1933.....	\$ 391.87
Received for dues.....	2,890.00
Sale of bond.....	1,000.00
Interest and bond premium.....	110.93
Directory advertisements.....	651.50
	\$5,044.30

Expenditures:

Office fixtures.....	\$ 124.15
Office supplies.....	82.65
Postage.....	237.45
Mimeograph letters.....	72.50
Secretary's office.....	1,589.00
Feed Code Expense.....	518.90
Grain Code expense.....	270.99
Group meetings.....	251.35
Officers' traveling expenses.....	204.14
Directory expense.....	349.74
National Ass'n affiliation.....	214.00
U. S. Chamber of Commerce.....	15.00
Telephone and telegraph.....	19.56
Tax on checks and exchange.....	3.03
	\$3,941.46

Balance on hand.....\$1,102.84

CHARLES QUINN, Toledo, Sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, talked on the codes in general, and called attention to the fact that codes cannot be retained unless we are to have an entire change in government. He likened the enforcement of the codes to the attempted enforcement of prohibition.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session

THE QUARTETTE again rendered several selections, bringing the delegates into the convention hall.

D. K. STEENBERGH, Sec'y National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, Milwaukee, Wis., was introduced by Pres. Brundige. Mr. Steenbergh prefaced his remarks on the Feed Code with his opinion of the N.R.A. and the A.A.A., saying in part: I do not believe the N.R.A. is at all socialistic, if this were a fact Clarence Darrow in his report to the President would not advocate changes in N.R.A. which are so outstandingly socialistic. I am inclined to go along with N.R.A., but I am not in sympathy with anything such as Darrow suggests.

In the work connected with the formulating of a Feed Code which would be acceptable to both Washington and the trade, Mr. Steenbergh told of the difficulty the code committee had when working with the A.A.A., and the impossibility of making any progress whatever when working with that group. He said no progress was made until they took the matter up with the N.R.A. officials, since that time they have really accomplished something. He read various provisions of the present draft of the feed code, explaining each of them in detail.

Mr. Steenbergh reminded the delegates that the Code Authority of each industry was really an association of trade associations, and that it was formed not only as a code authority but as the representative of the trade it represented. He urged the strengthening of the association, explaining that each dealer would



Pres. R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O.

be better off if he worked through the association than attempt to go his way alone.

The high light of the afternoon was the address of Dr. Stanley S. Krebs, New York.

DR. KREBS' address on Plan Plus Push pointed out, clearly, the desirability of first forming a plan, and the will to push it through to a successful conclusion. His philosophies on different phases of every day life were not only enlightening but interesting.

M. R. MYERS, Chicago, addressed the meeting on The Grain Marketing System We All Made.

W. P. CARROLL, Supervisor, Federal Grain Inspection, Chicago, with the aid of charts explained the new grain grades.

B. V. LEAS, Chief of Feed and Fertilizer Division, Ohio Dept. of Agri., Columbus, explained the new Ohio Feed Law, calling attention to the many changes which resulted from its passage.

THE AUDITING Committee reported the books of the association to be in good order. Adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE, through F. E. Watkins, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Oppose S. B. 3326

WHEREAS an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been introduced in the United States Senate as S. 3326, and is now pending, and

Whereas this bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture control of the production of all agricultural products, and gives him despotic authority to grant, deny or revoke licenses to market or process agricultural products without recourse, and

Whereas, the markets for Agricultural products are greatly handicapped by unreasonable taxes, confusing regulations and rigid limitations, as well as by bewildering codes and new grain standards, be it

Resolved by the Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled at Columbus this 7th day of June, 1934, that we earnestly appeal to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and to our representatives in the United States Senate to defer any further legislation which will interfere in any way with the production, the marketing or the processing of Agricultural products until those engaged in marketing or processing Agricultural products have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the many new requirements and adjust their business to the many new conditions now handicapping the business.

Appreciation and Thanks

WHEREAS we have been greatly enlightened and benefited by the thoughtful and thought provoking addresses on our program

RESOLVED that we express our deep appreciation to all of our speakers.

WHEREAS the work of our officers and committees has been unusually laborious this year and has been most effective and conscientiously carried out,

RESOLVED that we hereby tender our deep appreciation for their untiring efforts often at a personal sacrifice and express our hearty approval of the results obtained in our behalf.

RESOLVED further that we express our thanks to the companies advertising in our program and furnishing displays thus helping to defray some of the convention expense increasing interest in our meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Because of their untiring work, and their many accomplishments the same officers were again re-elected. They are: R. H. Brundige, Kingston, pres.; F. S. Sheets, Cleveland, 1st vice-pres.; F. E. Barker, Hamilton, 2d vice-pres.; W. W. Cummings, Columbus, sec'y-treas. On the governing board are: F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; O. E. Teegarden, Duvall; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; E. M. Stults, Massillon; E. C. Eikenberry, Camden; C. A. Heigel, Leipsic; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Columbus Caperings

Geo. "Woody" Woodman as usual kept open house, and his hundreds of friends who took advantage of his hospitality agree that he is the ideal host.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co. exhibited a working model of its overhead dump. The exhibit was in charge of Carl Berger and H. W. Miller.

FEED INGREDIENT men present included: Robt. C. Crawford, St. Louis, Mo.; D. J. Reinhart, Chicago, Ill.; R. S. Shiers, Dayton, O.; Geo. Barrett, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Ritz, Dayton, O.; Emory Cocke, Atlanta, Ga.; G. F. Martin, Dayton, O.; W. A. Orthey, Detroit, Mich.; Franklin Fader and H. C. McAdam, Harrison, N. J.

Bag Manufacturers were represented by F. S. Modjeska, Toledo, O., and J. W. Spain, Indianapolis, Ind.

REGISTRATION was handled by the Ohio Mill Mutuals in charge of J. W. Huntington who was assisted by Mary Anderson, G. N. Arnold, Ross Castle, J. E. Anderson, LeRoy Neal and H. G. Pyle.

Morton Salt Co. furnished the oasis, and with it cold food. This cheering spot was in charge of L. L. Jacques, who was assisted by R. H. Hartshorn, J. G. Gerlach, D. S. Rainey, O. M. McBee, D. H. Yount.

John Troester, Union Iron Works, Decatur, Ill., W. B. Sutton, Dayton, O., and A. H. Powell, Columbus, O., were on hand talking grain elevator machinery.

Grain market quotations were furnished by Fenner Beane & Co.

Eli Dickey, Allied Seed Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., handed out greetings and samples.

Pencils were distributed by Cleveland Grain Co.

Exhibitors were Allied Seed Co.; Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co.; J. W. Eshelman & Sons; Morton Salt Co.; Mulkey Salt Co.; Ohio Salt Co.; Peerless Oyster Co.; Schutte Pulverizer Co.

THE BUFFET SUPPER: Thursday evening the visitors were served a buffet supper consisting of cold meats, cheese and salads and plenty of beer. During the meal a five-act floor show was in progress. After this Dr. Krebs gave a witty talk on Bouncing the Blues. The orchestra was furnished through the courtesy of Geo. Woodman.

At Columbus

Terminal Grain Market men present were, Cleveland, F. E. Watkins.

Cincinnati, E. Fitzgerald and E. B. Terrill, Jr., of Early & Daniel Co.

Buffalo, H. H. Richardson; F. E. Smith of American Elevator & Grain Co. and George E. Wood of Wood Grain Corp.

Toledo, E. Anderson; H. W. Applegate; W. A. Boardman; G. R. Forrester; A. C. Hoffman; Charles R. Keilholtz; E. H. Kieser; L. J. Schuster; R. B. Sheldon and George D. Woodman.

One Grain Shipper came from Indiana, R. K. Parent of Union City.

Ohio Grain Shippers present included: Wm. J. Alred, Greenville; E. L. Alton, St. Paris; Mr. Alvin, Derby; Geo. K. Atyeo, Van Wert; E. H. Beard, Enon; J. L. Black, Cadiz; John G. Boggs, Circleville; Geo. M. Brinker, Circleville; R. H. Brundige, Pres., Kingston; J. C. Bryan, Polk; R. C. Calvelage, Ft. Jennings; Mr. Chamberlain, North Lewisburg; O. M. Clark, North Lewisburg; J. A. Cleaver, Wilmington; H. R. Clouse, Milford Center; G. C. Cline, Ashville; J. S. Comer, Dresden; Edwin G. Craun, Tiffin; W. A. Crozier, Circleville.

H. W. Dafler, Farmersville; Ferd H. Detjen, Wapakoneta; L. W. Dewey, Blanchester; R. B. Dewey, So. Charleston; J. Paul Donley, Ashland; L. L. Duncan, Beach City; F. S. Durr, Germantown; Everett Early, Waynesville; Alfred P. Eier, Nevada; E. C. Eikenberry, Camden; C. M. Eikenberry, Hamilton; A. L. Elliott, Stony Ridge; A. A. Fleming, Prospect; L. A. Francis, Lancaster; H. D. Garrison, Blanchester; Roy Goddard, Lockwood; Samuel M. Golden, Vineland; C. W. Graul, Grove City (Pleasant Corners P. O.); E. K. Griffith, Circleville; C. E. Groce, Circleville; W. G. Guscott, Olmsted Falls.

Ed Hannel and N. A. Nisonger, Pittsburgh; Harry W. Heffner, Circleville; G. C. Heist, Cavett; Alvin K. Helsey, Greenville; E. C. Herring, Fredericktown; Wm. H. Herristene, Chillicothe; C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic; Burton R. Hoaglin, Scott; H. L. Hockman, Canal Winchester; C. K. Hunsicker, Williamsport; A. E. Huston, Amanda; C. M. Kissell, Selina; H. E. Iams, Dayton; Harry Kaebler, Cardington; Chas. D. Kimmel, New Madison; C. S. Latshaw, Fostoria; Earl W. Laubis, Hepburn; Jesse Lewis, Troy; E. W.

Loy, Greenville; W. O. Loy, Kettlesville; W. W. McConnell, McGuffey; D. W. Mahaffey, Morral; L. B. Miller, Springfield; C. F. Mondhank, Lancaster; J. H. Motz, Brice; J. H. Myers, Westerville; W. M. Myers, Lockbourne; G. M. North, Groveport.

G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; Ed. G. Odenweller, Ottoville; C. W. Pontius, Lewisburg; R. P. Reid, Circleville; Harry W. Reitz, Sidney; S. L. Rice, Metamora; E. J. Root, New Lyme Sta.; B. F. Russell, Hilliards; B. E. Schirm, Canal Winchester; Geo. L. Schultz, Bucyrus; R. W. Simpson, Mt. Vernon; J. W. Simmons, Pemberton; Frank R. Smith, Ashland; Omer Snyder, Dayton; Henry E. Speer, Port William; A. S. Steele, Chillicothe; Chas. B. Stickell, Mechanicsburg; H. T. Morris and S. B. Swope, Canal Winchester.

O. E. Teegardin, Duvall; H. W. Updike, Fredericktown; A. T. Ward, Delphos; S. L. Warner, Circleville; G. O. Weimer, Rosewood; S. A. Weiner, Carey; Thos. F. Wood, London; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington and W. C. Youmans, Plain City.

Thursday afternoon the visiting ladies were taken on an automobile tour of the city, visiting the principal points of interest after which they were served luncheon at one of the local golf clubs. The ladies included Mesdames A. A. Flemming, Prospect; E. Fitzgerald, Canton; F. S. Durr, Germantown; H. E. Speer, Port William; P. D. Hoch, Prospect; E. Hammel, Pittsburgh; G. R. Forrester, Toledo.

General Appearance Less Important in New Oats Grades

By FRED SMITH, Chicago, Ill.

The horses may not have had any preference in the matter, but the men who bought the oats for the horses were willing to pay fancy prices for good appearance in the oats. This was reflected in the grading of the grain in the markets of the country, and was incorporated in the federal standards for oats established in 1919.

In the standards the grade of No. 1 white oats was required to be of good white or creamy white color with increasing discoloration allowed in the grades Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

This requirement of good white or creamy white color in No. 1 oats has prevented from one-half to three-quarters of the market oats from grading No. 1. It has been a factor that has overshadowed the real factors which indicate utility value, such as test weight, soundness, and freedom from weed seeds and foreign material.

Fourteen years of grading under federal standards with the general appearance requirement show 3 per cent in the No. 1 grade, 26 per cent in the No. 2 grade, and 54 per cent in the No. 3 grade. This grouping of the oats into two grades almost wholly on general appearance has been an important reason for the grain trade practice of setting up special types and samples outside the Federal standards to better reflect utility value.

However, in case there may be some owners who still wish good bright color in oats, a special grade "Bright" is established and oats which meet that requirement will be so designated. There is also a small sector of the oats crop which may be badly stained or materially weathered so as to affect the intrinsic value of the oats, and this class of grain will not be allowed in the higher grades.

The revised oats standards place much more emphasis on such grading factors as test weight per bushel, per cent sound cultivated oats, and foreign material, for the determination of numerical grade and for expressing the relative utility values in oats, than on the factor of "General Appearance." On this basis for grading oats, a higher percentage of the market receipts will grade No. 1 and No. 2 and a smaller percentage will grade No. 3 than under the old standards for oats, thus providing a practical trading volume of oats in each of the three upper grades. Under these methods of grading, the yellow oats of the corn belt states will often grade No. 1 and No. 2, whereas very few such oats graded higher than No. 3 under the old standards. These changes will not affect the feeding values and processing values in the oats of grades No. 1 and No. 2 to any appreciable extent.

Books Received

OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS of the United States for wheat, barley, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, rye and mixed grain effective July 2, for flaxseed effective Aug. 1, and for corn and grain sorghums effective Sept. 1 have been published in pamphlet form and are obtainable from the various grain supervision offices on request for Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 144. A new and revised handbook on grading will be issued about July 2.

MAINSTAY OF AMERICAN INDIVIDUALISM deals with fundamental issues rather than with surface conditions of the farm problem. The author, Cassius M. Clay, points out that there is no overproduction, the economic weakness being that the world is distributing too little, hundreds of millions of persons not receiving enough food. The author quotes from so many economists that the reader can not fail to understand the different theories promulgated, such as the fallacy underlying the demand for inflation. The MacMillan Co., New York. Cloth, 269 pages.

EXPLOSION PROOF WIRING analyzes the requirements of Art. 32, National Electrical Code, on hazardous locations, for every class of industry and all materials, Class II being those where dust is thrown into suspension in the air, as in grain elevators, feed mills and flour mills. Exact specifications are given for the kind of wiring, conduit, panelboards, switchboards, fuses and circuit breakers, motors and motor controllers, overload protective devices, resistance switches, lighting installations and grounding, making the 47-page pamphlet invaluable to engineers and architects, by C. W. Gustafson, chairman Art. 32 Com'te; the Electrical Trade Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION A BUSINESS. In this work the author describes three practical plans for successful speculation in grain: the stop loss and stop profit plan, the stop profit plan and the averaging and doubling plan, stating the quantities and the prices at which traded. The author well says "The popular idea is to risk a very small amount and endeavor to make a very large sum, away out of proportion to the amount of money risked. This is another one of those things that can not be done." Graphs are described, and how made. Suggestions are offered on placing orders. The author has had long experience as operator of country elevators, is now in the cash grain business and is a member of the Board of Trade, writing under the nom-de-plume "La Marquette." Cloth, 102 pages, \$5.



E. D. Anderson, Indianapolis, Ind., deceased.

Test Weight of Oats

The test weight of oats varies, commonly from 25 to 40 pounds per bushel. For many commercial purposes oats having a high test weight per bushel are more valuable than oats having a low test weight per bushel. For example, in the manufacture of rolled oats a smaller quantity of high test weight oats is required to make a barrel of rolled oats than the quantity required of oats which have a relatively low test weight. In ocean shipping, also, as a matter of economy in storage space, the heavy oats are desired as more grain can be carried in the same space.

The legal weight of a bushel of oats is 32 pounds, and the federal oats standards require that No. 1 oats must weigh at least 32 pounds.

The facts are that the average test weight per bushel for all market lots of oats the country over is about 33 pounds, that in some years over half of the oats weigh 35 pounds or more per bushel, and that in these same years over 10 per cent of the oats weigh in excess of 38 pounds per bushel. There are sections of the country where test weights of 40 pounds per bushel are common in oats. For example, in the Pacific Northwest for a five-year average of recent crops, 30% of the receipts tested 40 pounds or more per bushel, and 99% tested 32 pounds or more.

In the Minneapolis and Duluth markets for the same five years 48% of the receipts tested 35 pounds or more per bushel, and 91% tested 32 pounds or more; at St. Louis, an annual average of approximately 14% of the receipts tested 35 pounds or more, and 58% tested 32 pounds or more, and at Chicago, 17% of the receipts tested 35 pounds or more and 70% tested 32 pounds or more. In the Omaha market for a five-year period ending June 30, 1931, approximately 15% of the receipts of oats tested 35 pounds or more, and 58% tested 32 pounds or more.

From these facts it seems logical to require a higher test weight than 32 pounds for No. 1 oats. The legal requirement of 32 pounds per bushel, adopted before oats were grown in material quantity in the favorable soil and climatic environments of the upper Mississippi valley states, the intermountain states, the Pacific Coast states, and the Southwestern states, is a sentimental obstacle to a higher requirement. Another obstacle is that if the test weight per bushel requirement for No. 1 oats were made higher than 32 pounds and the requirement for No. 2 oats were made 32 pounds, many market lots of oats in the corn belt states would grade No. 3 and No. 4. Grades and grade requirements must give consideration to the natural quality of grain in the important producing areas, thus in case of oats a test weight per bushel requirement for No. 1 oats higher than 32 pounds would not correspond with the natural test weight of oats in the important corn belt producing areas.

For these reasons, and in order that the official standards for oats should give definite recognition to the many lots of oats which have high test weight per bushel, the revised oats standards contain a special grade for "Heavy" oats comprising all oats which weigh 35 or more, but less than 38 pounds per bushel, and a special grade for "Extra Heavy" oats comprising all oats which weigh 38 or more pounds per bushel.

These revisions in the standards for oats make feasible the regular issuance of market quotations for oats of superior test weight quality, thus to make information available at country points with respect to the market value of such oats.—Grain Standards Educational Com'te, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Normal wheat exports from the United States of 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 bus. annually were predicted May 16 by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, as the result of tariff adjustment. Good news for operators of seaboard elevators.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed from large clear type on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Order 3275Ex.

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CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

Texas Grain Dealers See Hope In Code

While many expressed disappointment that the code for country elevators failed to set minimum margins, most of the delegates at the 37th annual convention of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, May 21 and 22, were happy to have a plan under which they could work. The storage features of the code, which compel licensing of storage houses and permit agreement on storage charges, is expected to be a boon to the trade which will eliminate the hazardous practice of storing grain and failing to collect reasonable rates for the service.

The morning of the first day was devoted to the gathering and visiting of friends, and a short, routine business session. Over 200 registered, which kept the Blue Bonnet lobby to the Hangar on the roof of the Texas Hotel, well filled.

Monday Morning Session

PRES. T. L. HUGHSTON, Crowell, presided at the first session.

Several songs followed enthusiastic approval of the Hemphill Heights Methodist Church Quartet, composed of H. G. Isbell, L. M. White, Cecil Hutchinson, and L. J. Anderson.

Dr. J. K. Thompson of the First Presbyterian Church invoked divine guidance for the convention.

C. C. PATTERSON, Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, gave delegates a rousing welcome and dwelled on the importance to Fort Worth of the grain trade and its leaders.

W. L. NEWSOME, pres. of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, expressed the welcome of the Exchange, saying it was "mighty glad to have the gang back again." Mr. Newsome called attention to Administration changes which have taken place, materially affecting the grain business, and urged dealers to pull together as a united body for the good of all.

FIRST VICE-PRES. R. E. WENDLAND, Temple, responded for the ass'n, saying a Fort Worth welcome was like a welcome home.

PRES. HUGHSTON in his annual address said:

Pres. Hughston's Address

Accounting for my stewardship during this fiscal year, it is unnecessary to remind you that we have labored under trying and difficult conditions. Rapid changes in Government and financial policies, establishment of codes for the purpose of regulating and reforming every line of business activity, have come. Many old and established principles of business have been thrown into discard, and new and untried policies substituted. This has caused confusion, rendering past experience of little value in planning business activities.

Agriculture is a foundation upon which our national existence depends. As grain men, we are vitally interested in its progress and stability. With desire to help the farmer Government agencies have been established to supply funds for the production of his crops and at the same time demand that he curtail production in order to obtain a higher price. This naturally stimulates production in competing countries, thereby depriving him of the market that he once enjoyed, leaving a high priced surplus which cannot fail to depress values.

To substantiate this, I need only to remind you of the Canadian Wheat Pool, organized to force world buyers to pay \$2 per bu. for wheat by withholding it from the open market. It was a costly experiment. It broke the farmers and cost the Canadian Government around 25 million dollars. Notwithstanding this deplorable project the U. S. Government in 1929 entered into a series of experimental policies to peg the price of wheat. Congress passed the Agricultural Act establishing the Federal Farm Board and Grain Stabilization Corp. which proceeded to purchase and withhold from the market more than 300 million bus. Yet the market continued to decline, until during 1931-32 there were times when the farmer received only 20 to 25 cents per bu. for No. 1 wheat. Prior to these experiments the Southwest enjoyed a satisfactory export trade. As early as April and May,

exporters were able to contract wheat abroad, which gave Texas a splendid outlet at a very satisfactory price. Today we are bottled up tighter than Hobson bottled the Spaniards at San Juan.

During the past year we have witnessed various and sundry schemes to bring about a higher commodity price. The avowed purpose was to bring back a wave of prosperity to agriculture and the general public. I do not believe any human agency can foresee the final result. More permanent and lasting good will be accomplished if we can enjoy an open and unrestricted market, coupled with transportation rates that would put us on an equal footing with other producing territories. A restricted market means a stagnant market, one that is unprofitable to all, including the farmer.

One of the missions of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n is to make better business conditions. In order to accomplish this it is imperative that we have and maintain a strong and energetic membership which will not tolerate petty jealousies and rivalries deadly to progress.

I am glad to say that the Country Elevator Code as it now stands embodies a majority of features proposed in our first meeting in this city. We have contributed a great deal of time and money to Code meetings in Chicago and Kansas City, rate meetings with the Texas Railway Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission in the interest of the grain trade and agriculture. We have been in constant communication with Senators and Congressmen in Washington and Department of Agriculture officials, using every means at our command to combat measures and policies we deemed detrimental.

Let me remind you again that high prices based on any foundation other than the natural law of supply and demand can have no permanent position and a collapse from an artificial price leaves a situation even worse than before. Give us a free and unrestricted market for the products of agriculture and prosperity will again prevail.

SEC'Y G. E. BLEWETT, Fort Worth, briefly reported on ass'n finances, and called attention to an increase of 35 in the membership.

THE ARBITRATION COM'ITE reported one case tried during the year.

THE ARBITRATION APPEAL COM'ITE reported the same case tried, with no change from the ruling of the original com'ite.

R. L. COLE, Krum, chairman of the Tri-State Appeal Com'ite, reported no cases had come up during the year.

PRES. HUGHSTON appointed the following com'ites:

FINANCE: C. M. Carter, chairman; W. W. Manning and M. C. Rall, all of Fort Worth.

RESOLUTIONS: W. O. Brackett, Fort Worth, chairman; Bert Self, Crowell, and Sam Cannon, Abilene.

NOMINATING: Frank White, San Antonio, chairman; Albert Brown Lampasas, and E. W. Crouch, McGregor.

Adjourned to 1:30 p.m.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRES. HUGHSTON presided at the second session.

FRANK A. THEIS, Washington, D. C., Chief Grain Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, explained the theories and plans of the Administration for the improvement of agriculture, parity prices between agricultural products and the things a farmer buys, the tariff dilemma, the hope for development of export trade, and the codes for the grain trade. He assured delegates the Administration had no intent of forcing them out of business, respecting and treasuring the system which can handle grain so cheaply between the producer and consumer. A review of his address was published in the last number of Journals.

S. E. CONE, Lubbock, moved that a com'ite be appointed to recommend storage charges to be assessed by country elevators under the code. Seconded and carried.

PRES. HUGHSTON appointed Henry Edwards, Floydada; R. L. Cole, Krum, and F. B. Wrinkle, Goodlett, to the storage charges com'ite.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. HUGHSTON presided at the third session.

C. W. GRIFFIN, Fort Worth, Federal Supervisor, explained the new grain standards considering each feature of the regulations. He did not believe the changes a serious detriment to the country grain trade, showing how the new grades will often raise the grading above the former standards, especially on corn and oats.

WHEAT PROCESSING TAX

A. P. WARD, Dublin: The original cause of the present processing tax on wheat was the tariff that protected infant industries in this country from foreign competition and was never removed. This was special privilege, granted by the government to certain industrial classes. It created ever increasing costs to farmers until something had to be done for agriculture along the same lines.

Out of this came the Farm Board, with its disastrous accumulation of wheat. Now we have a new era which believes that acreages must be controlled, surpluses not be permitted to pile up. The processing tax is the means of making benefit payments which will keep our farmers from ruin.

I question whether the day will ever come again when we shall not need to control acreage, and use the excise tax for farm benefit. The tax should be kept flexible so that it can be adapted to the conditions with which it is faced.

There are many things in this trial and error Administration of which I do not approve. But on the whole it has done more for us than any other in the face of the most serious problems we have ever known, and I believe we should stand squarely behind its efforts.

GAYLORD J. STONE, Fort Worth: Until hearing the remarks of Mr. Theis yesterday I was opposed to the processing tax as an unjust burden on business, and a handicap to distribution. But now I feel that it may be justified. The plan is tremendous, pregnant with results we cannot foresee.

BANK SERVICE CHARGES

E. E. BEWLEY, Fort Worth: Bank service charges are proving a heavy burden on the grain business. But banks must get their incomes from somewhere, as must grain dealers and flour millers. The consumer and the user must eventually pay.

Banks sell no merchandise. They accept money and loan it, and get their principal incomes from interest. Under the sharp competition of a few years ago service charge after service charge was dropped until the banks were literally free institutions. But with the crash of finance, the interest income of banks has so sharply declined that they can no longer afford to perform countless services without fees to cover.

In some countries banks are simply service institutions, making incomes out of service charges. In the early days that was the system in this country. We have returned to it and probably will have it with us for a long time. But uniformity in charges should be worked out so that when an item has to pass thru several banks, as is frequently the case with drafts, the buyer of the service can tell in advance how much it will cost.

TRUCK SALES OF FIELD SEEDS

W. W. MANNING, Fort Worth: Mr. Manning went into considerable detail, sharply criticizing the unregulated merchandising of seeds and other products as done by truck owners on shoestring capital, with loss to the producer and consumer, as well as the established handler. Railroad rates were blamed for development of the practice. His remarks are published elsewhere.

S. E. CONE, Lubbock: Merchandising of

commodities by truckers is broadening. It is common for seeds from west Texas to move as far north as Nebraska by truck. Truck haulage direct from producer to consumer is a general practice between east and west Texas, seeds moving east, lumber moving west.

Truck merchandising is a serious disturbing element in our trade area. They pay the farmers more than we dare, and are careless about the germinating qualities of seeds. A trucker bought a lot of Sudan seed east of Lubbock that we refused because it showed only 21% germination. Some planter bought that seed, and was probably sorry for it.

Sudan frequently carries Johnson grass, a serious noxious weed. In northern states Johnson grass winter kills and is not considered a hazard, but in the south the devil himself would have a hard time getting rid of it. Established dealers carefully test seed purchased, but truckers are careless.

A. E. RUHMANN, Waco: Unfortunately the Texas seed law has no teeth, because insufficient funds were appropriated for effective enforcement. We cannot stop the trucking and sale of seeds, but we should enable our seed department to control seed distribution. The department needs more inspectors.

TEXAS GRAIN RATES

ROYCE T. DORSEY, Fort Worth, Ass'n Traffic Counsel, reported on rate work. He said:

During the last year we have worked vigorously at presenting evidence in the re-opened Docket 17000. The examiners are expected to make their decision about Oct. 1. The case has been of vital interest to the Texas grain trade because it has an important effect on our ability to reach the southeastern markets.

The importance of watching the case is reflected in the efforts of one large market to win a lower rate to Cairo, Ill., gateway to the southeast, than its proportional to St. Louis. If successful this would have given it an 8 to 10 cent advantage over our markets.

On intrastate rates your ass'n has fought vigorously to win a grain basis that could successfully compete with trucks. The railroads have granted lower rates on cotton and other commodities, but have refused to lower rates on grain.

Recently flour mills of the North have won a 5½¢ reduction to the east and southeast, which places Texas wheat at a disadvantage. Herebefore we have been able to win southeastern business thru coastwise traffic. We feel now that we are entitled to sufficient rate reductions to maintain the former competitive basis.

R. E. WENDLAND made a plea for membership and favored changing the name from Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n to Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

R. L. COLE moved it be the sense of the convention that the incoming board of directors make arrangements to change the name of the ass'n accordingly as soon and in such manner as would be constitutional. Seconded and carried.

MR. BRACKETT reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Government Approval

RESOLVED, that this organization sincerely approves of the efforts of the President and the Administration to improve the condition of agricultural classes of the United States and will co-operate in every way possible, collectively and as individuals, to make them effective and successful.

Senate Bill S 3326

WHEREAS, there is before the Congress of the United States Senate Bill S 3326, seeking to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for licensing of handlers and processors of agricultural commodities, under terms and conditions such as the Sec'y of Agriculture may consider proper as he deems necessary, and

WHEREAS, the granting of such powers and licensing might be expected and would necessarily interfere with the markets, to the detriment of all producers, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we vigorously protest passage of the said Bill S-3326, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent by the Sec'y of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n to each Senator and each Representative from Texas.

R. L. COLE, Krum, reporting for the com'te on storage charges, made the following recommendations:

CHARGES FOR LICENSED ELEVATORS

½¢ per bu. turning charge for each turning.
1/30th c per day storage.

50¢ per month per \$1,000 insurance.

3¢ handling charge when grain is shipped to other elevators.

Shrinkage as follows on all grains grading No. 4 or better:

1 lb. per 1,000 lbs. on storage 30 days or less.

2 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage over 30 days to 60 days.

3 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage over 60 days to 90 days.

4 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage over 90 days to 120 days.

5 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage over 120 days to 150 days.

6 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage maximum charge.

Except on grain sorghums and corn, where the following shrinkage shall apply:

2 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage 30 days or less.

4 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage over 30 days to 60 days.

6 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage over 60 days to 90 days.

8 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage over 90 days to 120 days.

10 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage over 120 days to 150 days.

12 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. on storage over maximum charge.

Special shrinkage to apply on lower grades than No. 4 on small grains, grain sorghums and corn.

NEW OFFICERS

THE NOMINATING COM'ITE'S report was unanimously approved and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: R. E. Wendland, Temple, pres.; Charles P. Shearn, Houston, 1st vice-pres.; C. L. Ledwig, Groom, 2nd vice-pres.; G. E. Blewett, Fort Worth, sec'y-treas. Directors: The above named officers

and W. B. Chambers, Sanger; S. E. Cone, Lubbock, and Frank White, San Antonio.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Texas Hot Shots

G. W. HOLDEN, Fort Worth manager for James E. Bennett & Co., distributed copies of the "Brokerage Corner News," a gabby little sheet that gave the low down gossip on the bright lights of the Ass'n, and the convention.

LEO POTISHMAN and Young Davitte were busy distributing pencils for the Transit Grain & Commission Co. As customary Young was wearing a green silk shirt and a flaming red necktie, a combination of Irish that could not be missed around the convention. As for Leo, well everybody knows Leo.

CARL FERGUSON distributed bullet pencils bearing the insignia of C. M. Carter Grain Co.

JULE G. SMITH of the Fort Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co. was not very active around the Texas convention. Mr. Smith suffered from a serious automobile accident four months ago in which several ribs were broken and he is still on the mend. His many friends wish him early and complete recovery.

A number of hats were lost at the stag dinner. Which proves that there ought to be some kind of a hat checking service for stag dinners.

Many convention conversations centered on what to expect as a Texas wheat crop. Rains occurring in several parts of Texas during the convention inflated the hopes of those who look for a large yield. Opinions varied from 22,000,000 to 35,000,000 bus., averaging somewhere around 27,000,000 bus.

Texas Attendance

From Wichita came E. H. Adair.

H. F. Johnson and F. W. Parker came from Galveston.

H. W. Dudley represented Quaker Oats Co.

John S. McCaull included the Texas convention in his annual rounds of the Southwest.

F. J. Fitzpatrick represented the Kansas City office of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

W. H. Culpepper came from Beaumont.

Wichita Falls sent Jas. C. Hunt and Wade Geraghty.

A. C. "TEXAS" BENSON told everybody he could find (which seemed to be about everyone) about the Texas City Terminal.

FROM SAN ANTONIO came M. C. Giesecke, D. R. Crowley, C. M. Taylor, Frank White and W. H. Killingsworth.

WACO sent John Clement, A. E. Ruhmann, O. E. Blume, Maxison Clement, L. C. Early, and L. C. Early, Jr.

OKLAHOMA representation included J. W. Bailey, Altus; W. H. Oakley, Hollister; and J. H. Pruitt, Lindsay.

GRAIN INSPECTORS from Texas points included P. C. Blazi, Amarillo; R. R. Stuard, Lubbock; and J. F. Shanley, San Antonio.

THE DALLAS representation included J. C. Crouch, of Burrus Elevators; J. H. Pearlstone, Abe Hart, D. R. Simpson, E. B. Doggett, and Finis E. Cowan.

BAG representatives were E. F. Eastman, J. Joachim, J. E. Heiser, and Max Goldsmith, Dallas; T. G. Blacker, Sherman; Pat Patterson, C. H. Lewis, C. C. King, and M. R. Perkins, Houston.

HOUSTON'S body of grain dealers included Julius W. Jockusch, Jr., Felix Meyer, A. F. Miller, B. H. Carter, Geo. S. Colby, Charles P. Shearn, Jr., and C. V. Emmons.

Texas country dealers included Sam Cannon, Abilene; F. H. Smyers, Arlington; Ray Bain and Frank Baker, Bangs; J. W. Bell, Hubert C. Brown, T. L. Hughston, T. F. Hughston and Bert W. Self, Crowell; J. T. Malling, Childress; John E. Hoff, and Ray T. Hoff, Comanche; F. A. Duke and A. P. Ward, Dublin; T. E. Melcher, El Campo; W. C. Cates and W. H. Edwards, Floydada; Mrs. C. C. Edwards and J. G. Smith, Gatesville; F. B. Wrinkle, Goodlett; C. L. Ledwig, Groom; O. D. Dinwiddle, Hart; C. G. Workmarr and Henry Wieser, Hamilton; F. B. Moore, Hamlin; Ray Willis, Knox City; H. A. Buhrkuhl, Kress; R. L. Cole, Krum; Albert

Officers Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, 1934-5



In front, left to right, Pres. R. E. Wendland, Temple; 1st V. P. Charles P. Shearn, Houston; Sec'y G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth. Rear row, Directors S. E. Cone, Lubbock; Frank White, San Antonio; W. B. Chambers, Sanger.

Brown, Lampasas; Robert Munson, Lockney; S. E. Cone and Geo. Roach, Lubbock; E. W. Crouch, and T. Grady, McGregor; C. D. Martin, Morgan; F. B. Lam, Oglesby; H. G. Stinnett, Jr., Plainview; A. P. Hughston, Plano; E. S. Kane, and Ozie William, Palestine; W. B. Chambers, Sanger; H. L. Stover, Sherman; Ray Ayers, Slaton; W. H. Temple, O. L. Fletcher, R. E. Wendland and J. E. McDonald, Temple; H. B. Hankins, Tulia; R. L. Raley, Valley Mills; Ben Bartin, Vernon; C. B. Smith, Walnut Springs; C. A. Wallis, Weatherford; Lawrence Green and C. L. Green, Winters, and C. R. Hoyes, Whitney.

Entertainment

Credit for a successful stag dinner the first day and a mixed dance later in the evening goes to the earnest and energetic efforts of Fort Worth's entertainment committee, Royce T. Dorsey, T. E. Ferguson, and A. G. Campbell.

The stag dinner was held on the floor of the grain exchange, where long tables were set up for the diners, and service tables held tempting viands of fried chicken, relish, new potatoes, salads, and other concoctions of the South that tickle the palate and taste like more. Negroes in a beer booth kept the caps popping for thirsty delegates. Entertainment followed the dinner.

At 9 o'clock in the evening all delegates gathered in the Hangar of the Texas Hotel for the annual dance. A good orchestra set feet to tapping, and from the tapping it was only a step to the colorful dance floor, whirling partners, and a gay time for all.

Visiting ladies were supplied tickets to any of the leading theatres of the city during the first day. Many groups went to the shows together, while the men attended to the business of the convention.

Millers in the Nantes district of France closed their mills June 1 in protest against the 115 francs per quintal price fixed for wheat by the government.

Effect of Drying Wheat on Baking Quality

In that section of the annual report of the laboratory (1931) dealing with commercially dried wheats, it was suggested that "damp" wheat could not be safely dried at the same temperature as that employed for "tough" wheat. It was pointed out that this might be overcome by drying "damp" wheat in two stages, employing a lower temperature until the major portion of excess moisture had been removed. An investigation was therefore undertaken to secure data on this point and also to determine whether drying to a low moisture content injures the baking quality.

For this purpose, two samples of average No. 1 Northern containing 13.6 per cent and 13.9 per cent protein respectively, were each divided into three equal parts, one from each group being set aside for control purposes, while the others were conditioned to 15.0 per cent and 17.5 per cent moisture for approximately 100 hours. The tempered wheats were sub-divided and dried by suspending in wire baskets in an air oven, allowance being made for air exchange. The drying was continued until the required amount of moisture had evaporated, this being regulated by rapidly weighing the wheat at intervals.

(1) Drying "damp" wheat in two stages, namely at 158° F. until "tough" and then at 180° F. until "straight," has no advantage over drying in one stage at 180° F.

(2) "Damp" wheat may be dried at the same maximum temperature employed for "tough" wheat (180° F.) without injury to the baking quality.

(3) Drying to a final moisture of approximately 8 per cent did not seriously injure the baking quality, altho in one of the series the volumes of the loaves were reduced by 5 to 8 per cent.

These results confirm the work of Stansfield and Cook, who reported the results of an extensive study conducted by the National Research Council.—W. F. Geddes, chemist, Dominion Grain Research Laboratory.

Elevatormen Advocate Increased Wheat Consumption

Advocating increased wheat consumption even to the end of moulding public favor through advertising, and forecasting the widespread displacement of corn with soybeans, elevator superintendents and managers from east and west gathered at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, June 8-11, for the fifth annual convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America.

FRANK L. NEILSON, General Superintendent, Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., the president, presided the first three days, keeping the sessions purring at high speed. He reported the second best year in the organization's history.

JOE SCHMITZ, Chief Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade, welcomed the delegates to the city.

"That Europe cannot afford to raise wheat on her limited and highly populated areas," was the opening theme struck by Nat C. Murray, well-known statistician of Chicago, who indicated that Canada would reap first benefit from such a realization before America did. "The Economic Wheat Conference's decisions will have much to do with increasing exports," according to Frank Delaney, who followed on the program.

"One of the worst curses on wheat consumption is the Home Economics department of the U. S. D. A.," stated H. T. Corson, Executive Director of the National Food Bureau, Chicago, who has spent the last several months in Washington trying to prevent said department from openly advocating a greatly reduced domestic consumption of wheat and wheat products. Food fads, quack dietitians, school-book authors and half-baked scribblers (in addition to the U. S. D. A.) were found to have been responsible for decreased use of wheat products by our very own citizens. "Wheat is just taken for granted," Mr. Corson said, and nobody seems to do anything about eating it.

"Millions of dollars are being spent in stepping up the consumption of citrus fruits, bananas, this, that and the other competitor of wheat, and dietitians with something to sell are even clamouring over the radio to stop eating white bread and eat their newly discovered product," pointed out Sig. Werne, Chicago, of Northwestern Miller. "And every time something else replaces a kernel of wheat that spells less business for the grain and grain products industries."

Mentally gearing up to help stimulate domestic consumption brought the parallel necessity of reducing friction from an overly active elevator, which situation was covered by Eugene Arms, Chicago, manager of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, citing the savings in power costs through the use of adjunctive lubricants such as Pyrol.

If the weighmasters would permit the removal of the light dust that stays in suspension, Mr. Arms said, many of the dust explosions popping at various points throughout the country could be avoided and the amount of weight removed per car would be negligible. "There have been 297 persons killed and 660 injured in the last 367 dust explosions," Mr. Arms pointed out, "and property loss of \$32,705,650."

"The Federal Grain Supervision Department wants this dust removed," C. L. Cannon testified for them. Getting the weighmasters to change their regulations on placing a slight dust suction on the grain received was said to be a hopeless task regardless of the known presence of hazardous dust.

"Practices of removing the light, explosive dust from grain received varies between markets, between companies, and between public

and private elevators," President Neilson pointed out, "some putting the dust right back in the grain later and some keeping it out."

The new insurance regulations of the National Fire Protection Ass'n (upon which Pres. Neilson has worked for the past two years) require the removal of all dangerous dust particles as near the source as possible, he pointed out in sketching the activities of this group.

Friday Afternoon Session

The 10,000 new grain classifications absorbed the attention of the second session, W. P. Carroll of the Federal Grain Supervision Department, graphically sketching the changes.

J. E. KLINGEN, Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis: These multiple subdivisions will require quite an adjustment in the grain trade.

Grains covered by this change will not be of growing importance, however, warned Charles Hawe, nutritional expert of Chicago, who deplored the rapidly spreading gain taking place in the use of soybeans, which today are used even in making beer. This trend in commercial grain consumption will bring new handling problems with it, he suggested.

Friday Evening Session

Power applications in grain elevators and common abuses were described in understandable layman's language by H. H. Van Ornum, General Electric Co., Minneapolis, outstanding expert in this specialized field, who answered questions for an hour or more.

SATURDAY MORNING and afternoon was spent by some of the delegates in visiting Chicago's grain elevators; others visiting friends on the Board of Trade, and at the World's Fair.

The banquet Saturday evening was one of the high-lights of the convention, with C. D. Sturtevant, president of Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago, giving a resume of N. R. A. activities of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants' Ass'n, and Bennett Chapple, the "Ironmaster" of the air, from Middletown, Ohio, the stimulating toastmaster who spoke on co-operation and the benefit and pleasure to be had from giving of one's self in doing association work.

New Dust Explosion Movies

Dr. D. J. PRICE, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C., led the dust explosion session Sunday afternoon, showing movies and giving alarming facts on recent blasts. Sixteen persons have died, 36 were injured, and over \$1,000,000 property damage has been suffered in 7 major dust explosions since Jan. 1, he pointed out.

The average annual loss per explosion has fortunately been reduced from \$520,000 to \$20,000, he said proudly, but warned of lurking hazards in cleaning grain, the importance of removing metallic particles as soon as possible, of protecting extension cords, and of having 1¼ sq. ft. of venting area for each 100 cu. ft. of inside content.

The possibility of generating static at unthought of points, the relation of biological gases to blasts, barometric pressures and air



President-Elect
Wm. H. Gassler,
Supt., Calumet
Elevators,
Chicago.

circulation as factors conducive to blow-ups, were discussed at length.

Monday Sessions

The savings possible through safety work absorbed attention Monday morning, led by C. J. Alger, Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago. Wm. H. Gassler, Supt. Calumet Elevators, Chicago, presided.

"Hundreds of millions a year is the bill for carelessness," W. D. Keefer, manager, National Safety Council, Chicago, told them.

The intricacies of weighing, signal systems for accurate weighing, and related pertinent problems, were treated by N. W. Webster, Chicago, followed by a most interesting discussion.

Storing problems, testing for moisture on the new 30-second machines, insuring the keeping qualities of corn, wheat drying costs (figures ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ c— $1\frac{3}{4}$ c), fungi, bacteria, moulds, enzymes, testing and rating fumigants, safety and effectiveness of treatments, and kindred mechanical and operative problems were given attention at the Monday sessions, followed by discussion. Papers will be separately published from time to time in following numbers.

Election of Officers

Following the open sessions an executive session resulted in the selection of the following officers:

Wm. H. Gassler, Supt., Calumet Elevators, Chicago, president; Arvid Anderson, Supt., Crowell Elevator Co., Omaha, Neb., 1st vice president; James Mackenzie, Supt., Toronto Elevators, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., 2nd vice president; E. J. Martin, Manager, Norfolk & Western Elevator, Norfolk, Va., 3rd vice president; E. H. Karp, ass't manager and engineer of facilities, Farmers National Warehouse Corp., Chicago, treasurer; James Hayhoe, Ass't General Supt., Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, ass't treasurer; Frank L. Neilson, General Supt., Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., chairman of the Board of Directors; D. M. Clark and T. L. Bankmann, Chicago, sec'y and ass't sec'y, respectively. A group of representative superintendents attending were appointed as directors before adjournment, in turn to meet and select other worthy hard-working members as directors (one in each market) announcement of which will be made upon appointment.

OPEN HOUSE was maintained in the Dog Fight Room of the hotel by Liquid Carbonic Corp., who also had a demonstration of the manner in which Proxate, their new grain fumigant, is applied and how it works. Messrs. Dempsey, Chapman, Wilson, Minor, Crane, Evans Jones, Christie, Mathai, and Bankmann, represented the company.

CARTER MAYHEW distributed walking sticks to help one get around at the World's Fair. Messrs. Carter, Reid and Strutt, represented the company.

INNIS-SPEIDEN & CO. also maintained a headquarters in charge of C. C. Johnson and Reed Sheffield.

That the effect of the new deal will be to cut down purchasing power and decrease the volume of business was forecast by economists a year ago; and now the April report of the biggest grocery chain is that during the month the tonnage of goods dropped to 364,467, against 405,661 a year ago, and the sales in dollars increased to \$62,463,000, against \$61,056,000 a year ago, confirming the trend toward a lower standard of living.



Treasurer-Elect
E. H. Karp,
Farmers
National
Whse. Corp.,
Chicago.

Driveway Observations

By TRAVELER

"YOU MAY have noted," remarked Manager Bendtschneider of the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., Morrison, Ill., "that the greatest amount of corn sealing has been done in those counties with the most active county agents. In our county the agent has worked hard on this sealing proposition, holding school-house meetings literally every day. His work has borne results."

* * * * *

MANAGER F. M. ROGERS, Ladora Lumber & Grain Co., Ladora, Ia., had a grievance against the lumber code. "Lumber and building materials have become so high priced under the code that the farmers can't buy. We have many inquiries, but the farmers don't take out much stuff. Farmers need lower prices for the merchandise they buy."

* * * * *

"FAILURE to write a clause in a contract for grain that the market difference was to apply on off grades," observed G. A. Kent, Farmers Elevator & Feed Co., Indianola, Ia., "cost me over \$50 the last season. Farmers are apt to be sticklers on contract technicalities if they detect an opportunity to profit from being so. It pays to be careful in writing contracts."

* * * * *

THE UNSEASONABLE warm weather which prevailed in early May struck many grain dealers with spring fever, manifested in desires to clean their houses, and brighten their offices with new paint on the woodwork and paper on the walls. Many grain offices are brighter and neater looking due to the housecleaning urge.

* * * * *

A PUFF OF SMOKE and a blaze followed backfiring of the gasoline auto engine used to run the hammer mill in the elevator of A. J. Moore Grain Co., Caldwell, Kan., a few weeks ago. No chemical fire extinguishers were handy, so those working at the grinding mill gathered sand and dirt with which to put out the blaze. One fellow became excited and dashed for a bucket of water. The others wisely took the bucket of water away from him before he could dash it on the flames and spread fire all over the floor. Sand and dirt did the work. The fire was extinguished with no more serious damage than a scare to those around the plant. A lot of precautions should be taken in installing any kind of gasoline engine. A separate engine house is preferable, and chemical fire extinguishers should always be kept convenient, and in working order.

"Minus Two Plus Two Is Four"

By IRA H. KLINE.

Now Nira rose at break of day
To plow the cotton under,
Her neighbor, Bill, came by that way
And stopped and stared in wonder.

"But tell me, Nira, dear," said he,
"Why do you plow it in?
Why don't you let it grow and see
How much the field will gin?"

"Well Bill, my barn is stacked so high
With boxes, barrels and crates
Of surplus food, the roof is nigh
Six inches off the plates.

"Last year I grew so much, I swear,
Of cotton, corn and wheat,
I didn't have a thing to wear
And nothing much to eat.

"I'll grow some vegetables and greens
And plow the cotton under,
And plant a little corn and beans
The wheat can go to thunder."

"But Nira, dear, if you have more
You will have less, you say;
If minus-two plus two is four
How do you get that way?"

Forwarded by Cyrus S. Weiss.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraphic Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1927) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, $3\frac{3}{4}$ x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Cloth \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. $8\frac{1}{2}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$75.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, $6\frac{1}{2}$ x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

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for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

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Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Supply Trade

Dallas, Tex.—Sutton, Steele & Steele Co. has reorganized its machine and assembly shop for making seed and grain cleaning machinery, moving it into another and better building.

Dallas, Tex.—Link-Belt Co. has opened a warehouse in this city where stocks of conveying and power transmitting machinery will be carried. The company's sales office will be located at the warehouse. E. G. Wendell is manager.

Washington, D. C.—P. C. Brooks, Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; Geo. P. Torrence, Link-Belt Co., and Leo W. Grothaus, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., are members of the basic code authority group elected to conduct the code operations of the country's leading machinery builders.

Portland, Ore.—The high price of grain bags in the Walla Walla (Wash.) district, because of the processing tax will force many wheat growers to bulk their grain this year. Grain bags are 10¼c each and the processing tax is 2.2c, bringing the price to almost 12½c. Few growers have bought sax figuring that the price will not advance and that they can wait until near harvest.—F. K. H.

Sidney, O.—Sidney Grain Mch. Co. recently supplied equipment to the following: Sunshine Feed Store, Rushville, Ind.; Kastner Junk Co., Sidney, O.; Champagne Paper Corp., New York City; C. & G. Hockragel, Maybee, Mich.; Southside Produce Exchange, Petersburg, Va.; Sulphur Springs Cotton Oil Co., Sulphur Springs, Tex.; Joachim Turkey Farm, Belmont, Ill.; R. A. Lester, Okla. City, Okla.; Wathen Distillery Co., Lebanon, Ky.; Wahoo Hatchery, Wahoo, Neb.

Chicago, Ill.—The catalog No. 6 of the Zeleny Thermometer Co. is probably the most educational of any published to illustrate and describe a grain elevator appliance. Sufficient text matter is included to adequately explain the principles involved in this method of determining at a distant point the temperatures of the grain in every bin at 5-foot levels. It explains how this marvelous achievement is accomplished without electrical or mechanical devices to get out of order, and contains a complete list of users. Copies are available to readers of the Journals on application to the company.

Corn Hoarders

Corn hoarders! But why not? Uncle Sam's bureaucrats have a far different policy on corn than they have on gold. They want the corn hoarded, hoping demand will force up the price and make the voting farmers happy. Then they will say, "See! We did it."

The Miller Cereal Mills, of Omaha, places no confidence in such artificial efforts. It is satisfied to know when corn is priced right and to keep its facilities busy.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A hearing will be held at Washington, D. C., July 13 by the Federal Trade Commission on a complaint by the Commission charging the Building Material Dealers Alliance, Pittsburgh Builders Supply Club, of Pittsburgh; Western Pennsylvania Builders Supply Alliance, of Pittsburgh; Building Material Institute, of Cleveland, O.; Allied Construction Industries of Cleveland, Inc., of Cleveland, O.; with having banded together to induce, require or compel manufacturers and producers of such materials and supplies to refrain from selling or distributing such materials and supplies to non-recognized competitors, or to dealers, contractors, consumers or other purchasers who are not members of the respondent associations or are not "recognized" dealers.

Recovery Delayed by Government Meddling

During the past few months one trade or business has recovered to an extraordinary degree from the depression. This is wool. We have had a very substantial advance in values and, in general, it is paying again to produce wool. This article is one of the very few that has never been protected. This should have a message for the man in the street. It has pulled clear of the doldrums without one special law being enacted in its favor, without one politician weeping copiously over its sorrows, without any tax being levied for the assistance of the trade. Could anything be clearer than that it does not pay to fool with the operation of Nature, which decides when anything has been produced too much and cuts production on her own? It is sometimes a hard way that Nature takes, but it is always sharp and definite.

These brain trusts start in to remedy matters and make the crisis prolonged, far more damaging and cruel. It is certainly sickening that every day seems to bring forth a fresh suggestion to maintain prices and to tax the masses for it. When you get down to the proverbial tin tacks, it is rather nervy to tax the average man in order that he should pay more for the articles he may require in his sojourn here below, yet this is the sort of nerve our bureaucrats possess in superlative degree.

There is one way to pull absolutely free from this depression and this is to allow prices to fall, to make living cheaper all along the line and to reduce costs. One would think that the mere proposition gives proof of a hard heart. As a matter of fact it only indicates the posses-

sion of a moderate amount of common sense.—*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Ayres.

The Commodity Exchange Bill

H. R. 9623, the commodity exchange bill authorizing the commission of three composed of the Sec'y of Agriculture, Sec'y of Commerce and the Attorney-General to regulate the grain and other commodity exchanges, passed the House June 4 without a record vote, and goes to the Senate.

The bill changes the name of the Grain Futures Act to Commodity Exchange Act, and includes trading in rice, cotton, sorghums and mill feeds as well as grain.

Sec. 4a empowers the commission of three to reduce the limit of trading by one individual to nothing, but transactions for the government or an agency thereof are unlimited.

It is made unlawful to make a trade involving puts, calls, bids, offers, indemnities, advance or decline guaranties.

No person can act as commission merchant unless licensed by the Sec'y of Agriculture.

Floor brokers must be licensed. The fee for a new license or renewal being \$10.

Sec. 4j reads as follows:

Sec. 4j. It shall be unlawful for any person to make or enter into, or be a party to as principal or agent, any contract of sale of any commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any contract market, unless—

(1) Such contract shall be made prior to a date to be fixed by rule or regulation of the Sec'y of Agriculture, which shall not be earlier than the 15th day of the delivery month to which such contract relates: Provided, That the Sec'y may fix different date for different commodities. *****

(2) Such contract shall require, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Sec'y, that the party making delivery thereon of any commodity shall furnish to the party receiving the same, written notice of the date of delivery, which notice shall be at least three business days prior to the date of delivery: Provided, That the Sec'y, by rule or regulation, may require longer notice of delivery not exceeding ten days.

Sec. 7 provides that each board of trade must permit inspection of books, records and journals of proceedings by the U. S. Department of Justice and the U. S. Department of Agriculture spies and snoopers.

Sec. 6b provides fines of \$500 to \$10,000 and a year's imprisonment for officers, employees or agents of boards of trade who violate any of the regulations of the Sec'y, each day being considered a separate offence.

No limit is placed upon the size, color or height of the halo the allwise Secretary will be expected to wear.

N. R. A. Illegal

Chas. I. Dawson, judge of the federal court of the Western district of Kentucky on May 19 gave an opinion on the temporary injunction granted earlier to 34 mine operators restraining the government from enforcing the bituminous coal code in Western Kentucky. He said:

It is the boldest kind of usurpation dared by the authorities and tolerated by the public only because of the bewilderment of the people in the present emergency. Every person at all familiar with the constitution and our scheme of government under it knows that no such power exists, and its mere academic assertion would be amusing, but its determined exercise is tragic.

If the existence of such a power in the national government be admitted, means the end of constitutional government in this country, under which individual effort and initiative have been fostered and encouraged, and the people generally have enjoyed a degree of liberty of person and security of property unknown to the rest of the world.

I know of no higher duty of the national courts, the judges of which are sworn to support and defend the constitution of the United States, than to strike down such unwarranted invasion of the reserved powers of the states and the rights of the people.

Wheat prices at Chicago would have to reach \$1.21 a bu. to give parity to wheat on the farm, according to the AAA.



Earn Corn in Cribs of Miller Cereal Mills at Alvo, Nebr.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

LaJolla, Cal.—Am expecting shortly to re-enter the feed manufacturing business with a modern plant.—Will Irwin.

Upper Lake, Cal.—E. Allen opened a new feed and flour mill here last month, leasing the mill from Jerry Jeter, owner, who just finished constructing it. Feeds of all kind, cornmeal and flour will be manufactured.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The V-O Milling Co. has awarded contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for the erection of a 600-barrel flour mill here. This company built an elevator and feed mill about a year ago, which also were constructed by the Jones-Hettelsater Co. The Viault Bros. are the proprietors of the milling company, V-O indicating the pronunciation of their name.

Stockton, Cal.—J. Walter Schuler, grain shipper and commission merchant, died very unexpectedly, on May 19, from a heart attack, as he was on his way to the hills for a fishing trip. He was taken to a nearby ranch and a doctor summoned, but died before the doctor arrived. Mr. Schuler was pres. of the Schuler-O'Connell Grain Co., and was a director of the newly organized shipper group planning to construct a grain terminal at the deep water dock of this city. Mr. Schuler was active in civic work and was a member of several civic and fraternal organizations. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

CANADA

Ft. William, Ont.—A 100 foot square brick warehouse is under construction for the Hugh Parslow Flour & Feed Co., adjoining its present building.

Toronto, Ont.—The Watt Milling & Feed Co., Ltd., has been adjudged a bankrupt. George A. McGillivray is official receiver, and N. L. Martin has been made custodian of the property.

Pickering, Ont.—The Maple Leaf Milling Co. is taking down its local mill that was recently gutted by fire. The plant had not been in operation for some time and most of the machinery had been removed. It was one of the landmarks of this district, having been erected 60 years ago.

COLORADO

Limon, Colo.—The Bean Warehouse Corp. has started construction of a new elevator on the site of the flour mill that burned. The elevator, which will have about the same capacity as the former one, will be operated by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.

Longmont, Colo.—In the burning of the Longmont Flour Mill, owned by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., on May 15, as reported in the Journals last number, about 60,000 bus. of grain was destroyed, in addition to flour and the machinery. The blaze apparently began in the basement and spread to the stored grain on the second floor before it was discovered at 8 p. m. H. B. Lily, manager of the elevator, estimated the loss on the structure alone at approximately \$90,000. The mill was built by J. W. Denio in 1871, who operated it alone until 1884, when he became associated with the late J. K. Mullen and others of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Denver, Colo.—A new concrete terminal elevator will be erected just outside this city, on ground between the Burlington and Union Pacific railroads on the Brighton Road, by Oscar L. Malo and associates. It will have a capacity for handling four carloads of grain an hour, and cars can be loaded on one side, mixed and loaded immediately from the other, if desired. Elaborate mixing facilities will be installed. The headhouse will be 200 feet high and the battery of tanks approximately 120 feet high.

Leo H. Connell, who has been associated with Mr. Malo, will be general manager of the new plant. Mr. and Mrs. Malo (who is a daughter of the late J. K. Mullen, founder of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.) recently disposed of their interests in the Colorado Co., as reported in the May 9 Journals. Construction work, under the direction of J. T. McDowell, will be rushed on the new elevator to have it completed in time to handle the new crop. Leo H. Connell, writing under date of June 2, says: "Many of the details of our company have not been worked out as yet, such as the name of the firm, personnel, also just how our present firm will continue [the Houlton-Connell Grain Co., of Denver]. Work has already started on the elevator, which will be approximately 500,000 bus. capacity for the present. The workhouse will contain two 2,500-bu. scales, two car unloading sinks, one truck dump, two 10,000-bu. legs and one small leg for the time being. Later on, should business permit, two additional legs and additional tank storage will be built. Complete plans and specifications have not been finished as yet. This elevator will not be completed until around the middle of August, and in the meantime the Houlton-Connell Grain Co. will continue in our usual business. Oscar L. Malo will be president of the new concern and I will be treas. and general manager."

ILLINOIS

Weston, Ill.—We have installed a new standard truck lift in our west elevator.—Weston Grain Co. Co-op., W. W. Luhring, mgr.

Murdock, Ill.—The Porterfield Grain Co.'s elevator burned on June 5, together with a lumber yard, coal sheds, residence and barn; total loss, \$50,000.

Ottawa, Ill.—It is reported that a co-operative company is being organized here for the purpose of erecting a 24,000-bu. elevator on the Illinois River for shipping by water.

Lostant, Ill.—For deducting an account which the company took out of grain delivered by the Farmers State Bank, the Farmers Co-op. Co. lost in the resulting suit brot against it.

Plainfield, Ill.—John Townill, employed at the Plainfield Grain Co.'s elevator, was injured recently, when a truck backed up and pinned him against a wall, fracturing a bone in his leg.

Ottawa, Ill.—Robert J. Reid, member of the Chicago Board of Trade, with offices in the Maloney Bldg. for many years, has leased the grain elevator of the LaSalle County Co-op. Grain Co. and re-opened it for business on June 4.

Registration of the 70,000 vehicles in Illinois that come under the "for hire" classification started on June 7 in Chicago and 40 downstate cities, under the state code authority. This is of interest to elevator owners, as many of them own trucks.

Rushville, Ill.—Franklyn Long, who since the death of his father, W. S. Long, has managed Bader & Co.'s elevator here, resigned recently to take up insurance work, and has been succeeded as manager by Homer D. Wilson of Table Grove, Ill.

Momence, Ill.—The Momence Mills, operated for many years by A. H. Beyerlein, whose death was reported in the Journals last number, will continue to operate under the management of his son Frederick, who has assisted his father for several years past.

Morris, Ill.—James F. Finnegan, of Mazon, Ill., who operates several elevators in this state, has started construction of his proposed 27,000-bu. elevator on the south bank of the Illinois waterway. A dock 150 feet long will accommodate boats while loading grain. The elevator will have an elevating capacity of 5,000 bus. per hour. Completion is to be before the middle of August.

Steeleville, Ill.—The Gilster Milling Co. recently took over the local Hartman Co.'s property and is now operating the corn grinding plant.

Pierson, Ill.—As the result of serious injuries received in an auto accident, H. Ledbetter, manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator here, is in a sanitarium at Jacksonville for a few weeks, and his son Don is managing the business temporarily during his absence.

West Ridge, Ill.—The elevator here operated for 10 years or more by Messrs. Wood and White, has been sold to Mr. Scott, of Mason City, Ill., who has taken charge. The elevator was formerly owned by Messrs. Hitch and White, Mr. Wood purchasing Mr. Hitch's interest.

San Jose, Ill.—Gommel Brauer, for many years owner of a grain elevator at this point, died on May 28 at the home of a daughter in Peoria, Ill., where he went recently when he became ill. He is survived by his widow and two married daughters. Mr. Brauer was born in Germany, coming to San Jose many years ago.

Eylar (Saunemin p.o.), Ill.—T. E. Orr, manager of the local elevator of the Saunemin Elvtr. Co., received a fractured collar bone and his wife a fractured knee cap, in addition to cuts and bruises, in an auto accident on May 19, while going to Saunemin. They were taken to the St. James Hospital in Pontiac and brot home the following Monday.

Morris, Ill.—It is reported that a new elevator, to have an initial capacity of 40,000 bus., is to be built here by the Morris Grain & Seed Co., affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp. It is said that machinery and equipment will be installed capable of handling 1,250,000 bus. so that operations may be expanded if desired.

Cazenovia, Ill.—A voluntary conveyance and transfer was made during the last week of May by John Meisner of his elevator, home and other holdings here to Frank F. Fischer and Peter B. Schertz for the benefit of about 50 creditors. Mr. Meisner has operated the elevator, millfeed and lumber business in Cazenovia for over eight years, but has found it impossible to continue longer in the face of present conditions.

Saybrook, Ill.—Clyde C. Brittain, son-in-law of George Tjardes, who with his brother Harry operates a line of elevators, has been appointed manager of both Tjardes elevators at this point, the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator recently purchased and the elevator built last summer, which will be operated under the firm name of Clyde C. Brittain Grain & Coal Co. The business will be carried on at the office of the former Farmers elevator and the new elevator will be used for storage. Thirty years ago the local business was bot by a group of farmers from Mr. Tjardes' father, J. A. Tjardes, now of Hoopston, Ill.

Fairmount, Ill.—The re-inforced concrete elevator of the Fairmount Grain Co. was gutted by fire which was discovered in the basement May 27, at 8:45 p. m. It seemed certain that fire was caused by friction in the boot. The only wood in the house was the wood casing of the two legs and the combination cleaner. Some dust and dirt, no doubt, contributed to the fire. The machinery was a complete loss, amounting to \$7,900; while the building loss was appraised at \$2,036. The house contained 1,078 bus. corn, 768 bus. oats and 207 bus. wheat, on which the loss amounted to 80% of the market value. This fire merely contributes more proof to the flammability of concrete elevators, and especially of their contents.

CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for June has been set at 5% per annum.

New members of the Board of Trade include Murray Samuell, of Murray Samuell & Co., brokers of Dallas, Tex.; Jean H. Kempner, Chicago.

Board of Trade memberships are selling for \$7,200, an advance of \$700 over the previous sale.

The pits will start trading July 2 in new style wheat, rye, oats and barley. The grades deliverable thereafter are published elsewhere.

Frank R. Johnson, well known to the feed trade, associated with the Columbia Malting Co., died recently. For a long time Mr. Johnson was associated with the Quaker Oats Co. and the Arcady Farms Milling Co.

At the May 31 meeting of the Paul Reveres, held in the Salon Room, seventh floor of the Hamilton Club, this city, the speaker was David Livingstone, who talked on the AAA, giving a real exposition of this collective scheme.

The bulls who smuggled a stray swarm of chinch bugs onto the trading floor last week are to be banished until they present a 10,000 word thesis fully justifying the hog, corn and wheat reduction campaign to the complete satisfaction of the floor committee.

Charles B. Munday, convicted last November of embezzling \$23,000 of the funds of the State Mill & Elevator of North Dakota while acting as its local agent in 1931, was released from the county jail on a \$5,000 supersedeas bond, on June 6, his attorneys having filed a writ of error.

The Chicago Board of Trade will aid grain farmers in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa to overcome inroads made on crops by the drouth by placing information of available stocks of seed grains for replanting in the hands of college experimental stations. Clarence Henry, special representative of the Board of Trade education committee, has been named to direct the work.

INDIANA

Portland, Ind.—Haynes Milling Co. has installed a Sidney Manlift.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—Bunker Hill Lbr. & Elevator has purchased a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Terhune (Sheridan p.o.), Ind.—Lisle Wallace, owner and operator of an elevator here, is recuperating from a recent operation for appendicitis.

Curtisville, Ind.—William Haynes, manager of the Standard Elevator Co.'s local elevator, has resigned and been succeeded by John Glad-den, of Monon, Ind.

Oakland City, Ind.—Fire in the Hayes feed store at this place did small damage. The motor in the plant became too hot and ignited some feed.—W. B. C.

Smithson, Ind.—There was a small fire on the roof of the elevator of the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co., Inc., on Apr. 24. The exact cause of the fire is undetermined.

Lynn, Ind.—Henry E. Harman, owner of a grain elevator here for the past 16 years, died at his home, on May 26, at the age of 49 years, after an illness of 11 weeks. His wife, three sons and one daughter survive him.

Peru, Ind.—Peru Grain & Coal Corp., an established business, incorporated; capital stock, 1,000 shares, par value \$25 per share; incorporators: E. E. Allison, O. E. Powell, J. Glen Steinhart; to conduct a grain elevator and storage business.

Raub, Ind.—Raub Elevator Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 1,000 shares, having a par value of \$25 a share; incorporators: E. E. Allison, O. E. Powell, J. Glen Steinhart; to conduct a grain elevator and storage business. This is an established company.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill., grain buyer and owner and operator of elevators in Crossville, Calvin, Maune, Carmi and Epworth, Ill., has purchased the A. Waller & Co.'s elevator here, erected in 1917. C. F. Schettler will continue as manager of the local elevator.—W. B. C.

Kewanna, Ind.—The elevator of the Baird Grain Co., which has been in receivership for several months, as previously reported, was ordered sold by the court to the Standard Elevator Co., of Indianapolis, for \$7,600. The new owner, which operates a number of elevators in Indiana, plans to remodel the local house.

Fowler, Ind.—The Hardebeck Feed Mill, owned and operated by Mr. Hardebeck and son and which had been in operation but a short time, burned, together with all its contents, including stationary and portable feed grinding equipment, at 9:30 p. m., May 26. No insurance was carried on the contents of the building.

Evansville, Ind.—Igleheart Bros., Inc., next fall will place two wheat cleaning machines in the following southern Illinois counties: White, Gallatin, Wabash, Edwards and Lawrence. The machines will be supervised by the Illinois agricultural extension department. A small fee, usually taken in toll from the wheat, is charged for cleaning the wheat. The machines are similar to those used in southern Indiana for two years, which have been very successful.

Milroy, Ind.—Frank Jackman has sold his elevator to the Milroy Grain Corp., the incorporation of which was reported in the Journals last number. Bernard E. Guild, one of the members of the new company, is not new to the grain business, as he has been manager of the elevator at Glenwood for the past six years, from which position he resigned to take charge of the elevator here. The brother, Merrill D. Guild, has been connected with the Indianapolis office of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In investigating the necessity of paying the new truck law covering \$1 per hundred weight of the truck, I found thru the Bureau of Vehicles, that for the present month no enforcement in the collection of this new license is being insisted upon. There are certain interpretations of the law pending which necessitate a clarification and the enforcement under this new law, we understand, will not actually take place until the first of July. Those who will come under this law, will take due notice.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Amboy, Ind.—Claude L. Aukerman, who has been in the grain business here for 21 years, is erecting a new elevator here to replace the one that burned two and a half years ago. The new structure will be built on the foundations of the former elevator and will have a capacity of about 10,000 bus. Mr. Aukerman has completed the construction of a warehouse and feed room, 24x50 feet, with two floors and basement, on the foundation of the south wing of the old elevator. The old office building and scale shed did not burn. Up-to-date equipment will be installed in the new elevator. Fred Childers has the contract for construction.

St. Louis Crossing, Ind.—The old Nading Elevator, as it was still called locally (built in 1870 by John Nading), a large frame structure, together with its contents, the elevator office and scale shed, a dwelling, a large cattle barn and a garage, burned at 5:45 p. m., just 25 minutes after the elevator had been closed for the night, May 18; loss, \$10,000; partly insured. The fire was probably caused by a hot box. The elevator was operated by the Ballard & Ballard Co., of Louisville, Ky., for the past year, the Ballard Co. having taken it over from the Central States Co., of Indianapolis, which had leased it from the Standard Elevator Co., of Indianapolis, owners. The elevator contained at the time of the fire approximately 2,800 bus. of corn and 2,100 bus. of wheat. Two carloads of coal on a siding also caught fire.

LaFayette, Ind.—Our mid-summer convention at Purdue University on Friday, June 22, is going to be a big day for the grain trade in Indiana. Members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n and our Central States Grain Ass'n will join with our members in discussing the vitally important subjects now confronting us. We are going to hear about the grain code, changes in the grain standards effective next month, interpretations of the truck code as applying to the grain interests, an address on a feed subject, etc. Special entertainment is being provided for the ladies, so bring them along. We gave you a mighty good banquet speaker last year, and we have a wonderful speaker this year for your enjoyment, who hails from Detroit, Mich. Don't forget the date—Friday, June 22, and the place—Union Building, Purdue University, West LaFayette. (Same place as last year, which you enjoyed so much.) This meeting is open to all persons interested in the grain, feed and milling business whether members of the I. G. D. A. or not. Bring your friends and urge your neighbors to attend.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. McEwan, vice-pres. of the McEwan-Buttuff Grain Co., of this city, who has been in the St. Elizabeth Hospital, at LaFayette, Ind., where he underwent an operation on May 23, showed so much improvement by June 4 that the doctor said he could be taken to his home that week if the improvement continued at the same rate. Friends desiring to communicate with him should address their correspondence to him at his home, 229 Russell St., West LaFayette, Ind.

IOWA

Ida Grove, Ia.—C. C. Crawford is remodeling and making extensive repairs in his plant at this station.

Inwood, Ia.—The Quaker Oats elevator here, and its contents of approximately four carloads of grain burned early in June.

Conroy, Ia.—E. E. Straight, of Brandon, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Conroy Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator, taking charge early this month.

Muscatine, Ia.—The McKee Feed & Grain Co. is erecting a 20,000-bu. elevator on the levee front, to serve railroads, Mississippi River barges and farmers.

Cascade, Ia.—On Apr. 26 the elevator property of George A. Wassenaar was slightly damaged by fire of unknown origin and there was also some resulting smoke damage.

Alta, Ia.—Edgar Schuelke, formerly second man of the Farmers Elevator Co., was recently made manager. He replaces Thos. Scambler, deceased.—Art Torkelson.

Luther, Ia.—New timbers are being placed under a section of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator where they had decayed. Vern Danielson is manager.—Art Torkelson.

Racine, Ia.—The Racine Grain & Merc. Co., which operates an elevator, has leased its mercantile store to G. C. Hife, who has taken over the company's mercantile business here.

Loveland, Ia.—Work has started on the construction of a new 10,000-bu. elevator, replacing the Francis Day elevator that burned early last month, as reported in the Journals last number.

Onawa, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s office was recently re-decorated by Vern Rounds, assistant manager, while A. Post, manager, was on a business trip to Indiana.—Art Torkelson.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa has moved its headquarters from the First State Bank Bldg., where it has been for over 20 years, to the Warden Bldg.—A. T.

Ogden, Ia.—The Pauls Feed & Milling Co., A. H. Pauls, owner and manager, has been sold to William C. Mueller, of Boone, Ia., and will be operated as Mueller's Feed & Milling Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Penick & Ford Co. has started construction of a \$75,000 addition to its dextrine building, doubling the capacity of that department of the plant.—Art Torkelson.

Renwick, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has installed a new Richardson grain receiving scale with a capacity of 1,250 bus. per hour. A general reconditioning of the plant has also been made, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Dysart, Ia.—The Tama Benton Grain Co.'s elevator has recently been completely overhauled, including repainting, re-nailing siding, repairing bins, adjusting machinery and addition of new fireproof shingles. Peter Jensen is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Boone, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator was jeopardized recently when a large lumber yard about 150 feet away was completely razed by fire. W. C. Walker, manager, considers the Farmers Co. very fortunate in saving its new plant.—Art Torkelson.

Beaman, Ia.—The Beaman Elevator Co.'s safe was tampered with during the week-end of May 12, the dial having been broken off, but the thieves had not been able to open it. Tools belonging to the company were found broken on the floor near the safe. Only a small amount of change is ever kept in the safe.

Dinsdale, Ia.—Elvin Estal, who has been second man at the Green Mountain (Ia.) Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, has been appointed manager of the Dinsdale Grain & Lbr Co.'s elevator and lumber yard here, succeeding Walter Minnis, resigned, now operating his own elevator at Morning Sun, Ia., as reported in the May 9 Journals.

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Hartwick, Ia.—The Wilder Grain Co. here has bot the old Hartwick elevator and is taking it down, as it has become a fire trap, with age. The lumber is being sold to farmers for farm buildings. The cupola was sold all in one piece.

Doon, Ia.—Fire, reported as caused by a hot box in a motor at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, at 2:30 p. m., May 16, destroyed the elevator and 10,000 bus. of grain. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$6,000. The fire spread to a number of other business buildings, making the total damage \$20,000.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Davenport, Ia.—A permit for the construction of four re-inforced concrete grain storage tanks, 85 feet high, was issued on May 23 to the Victoria Elvtr Co., headquarters Minneapolis, Minn. This addition, which will have a capacity of 150,000 bus., will bring the company's total capacity up to 1,000,000 bus. The Jas. H. Brown Co. has the contract.

Mallard, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is making extensive repairs in its local plant, including installation of an entire new roof. This roofing will be standing seam galvanized roofing made of No. 26 ga. metal. The walls of the plant will be all re-nailed and re-conditioned. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Morning Sun, Ia.—In regard to the new business which we have purchased [the former Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, as reported in the May 9 Journals] we handle grain, coal, feeds, seeds and twine. The capacity of the elevator is 25,000 bus.; corn crib, 7,000 bus. Location is on the M. & St. L. R. R. Names of owners are William Holub, H. J. Clough and O. W. Minnis, manager.—Morning Sun Grain Co.

Nevada, Ia.—During the erection of its new 50,000 bu. elevator, as reported in the Journals last number, the North Iowa Grain Co. will use the old Frazier elevator, which it has purchased, for current business, later using it for storage purposes. This elevator has been overhauled and repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co., which is also building the new house that will be equipped to receive grain from track as well as from trucks and wagons.

Grain grading meetings on the new standards have been arranged by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Iowa elevator managers, the Milwaukee Road and others, to be held at the following points in Iowa: June 12, Rockwell City; June 13, Spencer, American Legion Hall; June 14, Algona, American Legion Hall; June 15, Charles City, Ellis Hall.

Alta, Ia.—Thomas Scambler, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for about 20 years, loved and respected by his fellow townsmen, died at his home here, on May 18, at the age of 59 years. Mr. Scambler had been in failing health for the past five years, but during that time conducted the affairs of the elevator until about a week before his death. He was born in Yorkshire, England, coming to this country with his parents when a child, the family settling near Storm Lake, Ia. In 1911 he and his wife moved to Alta, where he has managed the elevator ever since. While some other elevators lost heavily during the past few years, Mr. Scambler safely piloted this one thru the financial storm, managing its affairs wisely. He also served his community as city councilman. He always stood for the right as he saw it. He is survived by his wife and a married daughter.—Art Torkelson.

Modale, Ia.—E. E. McFerrin, of Modale, has started action in the district court to set aside the sheriff's sale under execution of the property now known as the Modale Farmers Elvtr Co., his action being against that company and the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., of Omaha, Neb., McFerrin claiming that the sheriff did not conform to the law in making the sale; that the property was sold on Aug. 7, 1933, for much less than its actual value; that it was not properly and legally appraised and that the "pretended sale" by which the property was later sold to the Modale Farmers Elvtr Co. by the Nye & Jenks Co. was not lawful; this, he charges, was not a bona fide sale, as the company did not pay a cash consideration and is not an "innocent purchaser." Mr. McFerrin asks that the sale of the property be declared void. It is stated that the valuation of the property is at least \$17,500 and that the latest appraisal set it at \$7,220.

DES MOINES LETTER

Des Moines, Ia.—A feed department has been opened by D. E. Peck at the Des Moines Seed Co. A specialty is made of chick starter.

A building permit was issued on May 17 for the erection of the 1,000,000-bu. elevator for the Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co., on the site of the old Iowa Corn Products Co.'s plant, recently bot by the former company, as reported in the May 9 Journals, and excavation was started. The 26 concrete tanks will be 22 feet in diameter and 105 feet in height and there will be 12 interstice tanks also. The cement, sand and gravel and electrical contracts have all been let. The James Stewart Corp. has the contract for construction. The elevator will be operated by the Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp., a subsidiary of Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

The corn crop of this state, already delayed by the drouth, being threatened with a 50% loss by chinch bugs in 30 of the southern counties, Iowa agricultural authorities, assisted by the federal emergency relief administration, have undertaken the most extensive drive against the pest ever attempted in this state, the construction of creosote barriers around corn fields. Demonstration farms, where model barriers have been raised, have been established in every township in 45 counties, and 600 demonstrations are being carried on to familiarize farmers with the methods. On account of the extreme heat and dryness, chinch bug invasion is a month ahead of time this year, and the loss of small grain crops has speeded the movement of the bugs into the corn.

The Western Grain & Feed Dealers will meet in this city in annual convention on June 21 and 22, at the Hotel Ft. Des Moines. Frank Theis, chief of the grain division of the Department of Agriculture, will be on the program, also George E. Booth, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, who will speak on the Country Elevator Code. There will be speakers to give information concerning the details of operation for the bonded warehouse of Iowa, also the Federal bonded warehouse, so that each dealer may decide what plan to subscribe to in storing grain for the farmer. The sealed corn problem will be thoroly discussed by a prominent member of the trade. Plans will be outlined for the establishment of a code authority in the state to enforce the country elevator code. The convention banquet will be held the evening of June 21.

KANSAS

Freeport, Kan.—O. T. Haun is discontinuing business at this station.

Sand Springs (Abilene p. o.), Kan.—We have installed an air-blast car loader.—C. W. Samuelson.

Corbin, Kan.—The Corbin Mill & Elvtr. Co. is installing electric lights in its elevator and office.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—Security Elvtr. Co. has bot the elevator of the Pretty Prairie Co-op. Grain Co.

Hitchman, Kan.—Repairs and improvements are being made in the Robinson Elvtr. Co.'s house here.

Nekoma, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. recently.

Elmo, Kan.—The Farmers Grain Co. has had a new truck lift installed, a new foundation built, and general repairs made to its elevator by Chalmers & Borton.

Topeka, Kan.—The roof of the garage of the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. was damaged by windstorm recently.

Hill City, Kan.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s local elevator burned on May 22; loss, \$10,000, including grain.

Beattie, Kan.—The elevator and stock of A. J. Brunswig were totally destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on June 4.

Salina, Kan.—Bob McGeary, formerly with Goffe-Carkner Grain Co. here, has become associated with the Smoot Grain Co.

Riverdale, Kan.—Ogren & Jones have opened their elevator here (formerly the Weaver Grain Co.), with Ray Foust as local manager.

Olathe, Kan.—Hal Robinson, manager of the Farmer's Union Elvtr., was recently elected pres. of the Olathe Chamber of Commerce.

Downs, Kan.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the dust bin in connection with the elevator owned by Otte & McMillan on May 9.

Tribune, Kan.—The Greeley County Co-op. Ass'n has been organized here, the prime purpose of which is to establish a farmers' co-op. elevator here. It will incorporate, with a capital of \$10,000.

Netawaka, Kan.—The Ackman Elvtr Co. will continue operation of the elevator recently purchased from the Netawaka Elvtr. & Supply Co. (as previously reported) under the management of Henry Luck.

Kismet, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co. has installed in its new 60,000-bu. elevator a 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed, ventilated, fan-cooled motor purchased from the White Star Co., and a V-belt head drive.

Williams, formerly known as Charlet (Centerview p.o.), Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co.'s elevator burned May 25; loss, \$10,000; covered by insurance. About 3,000 bus. of wheat was destroyed and one box car.

Grainfield, Kan.—H. G. Stewart has already started receiving grain in the Stewart Grain Co.'s new 100,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator being built by Chalmers & Borton and described in detail in the Apr. 11 Journals.

Salina, Kan.—A. F. Pyle, manager of the local office of the Robinson Elvtr. Co. (whose main office was recently moved to Kansas City, as previously reported), has been admitted to membership in the Salina Board of Trade.

Mound Ridge, Kan.—Mound Ridge Milling Co. has had a three-story 12x30-foot frame, iron-clad addition built on its mill by Chalmers & Borton to house the Snyder Cereal plant machinery which is being moved from McPherson.

Kingsdown, Kan.—A. F. Bennett, manager of Kingsdown Equity Exchange's elevator at this point for 19 years, is retiring and has been succeeded by J. A. Cavin, manager of the Sawyer Equity Exchange's elevator at Sawyer, Kan., for 10 years.

Salina, Kan.—Members of the Salina Board of Trade held their annual dinner at Brookville, Kan., the night of June 12. Following the dinner, at which a hilarious time was enjoyed by all, the election of officers and the annual business meeting was conducted.

Heizer, Kan.—The Peoples Grain & Supply Co., John Cook proprietor, recently completed a 40,000-bu. grain elevator, an up-to-date house equipped with the latest machinery. It replaces an elevator that burned several months ago. C. A. Hanson had the contract.

Wichita, Kan.—We have induced E. H. Batt, who some years ago left our services, to come back with us, and feel confident that his long experience in the grain trade will prove a valuable asset, improving our service to shippers and customers.—A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

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BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
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Hazelton, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Commander-Larabee Corp. and/or The Larabee Flour Mills Co. on Apr. 11.

Sawyer, Kan.—J. A. Cavin, manager of the Sawyer Equity Exchange's elevator here for more than 10 years, has taken a similar position at Kingsdown, Kan.

Caldwell, Kan.—New rods and girts have been put in the frame elevator of Consolidated Flour Mills here, on which the iron has been renailed and other repairs made. The company's concrete elevator has had its basement waterproofed. Chalmers & Borton did the work.

Salina, Kan.—Stanley Christopher, Jr., and L. C. Herwig of B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, and Ralph Vestal, manager of the local Christopher office, were hosts to about 65 grain men and millers at a stag party and Dutch lunch, on May 31, at the Grain Men's Hunt Club here.

Wells, Kan.—Herb Kay has sold his elevator here to the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., and I. L. Harvey, of Hugoton, Kan., has been appointed manager by the new owners. Mr. Kay has not been in good health for some time, and will spend the summer in trying to regain his normal health.

Canton, Kan.—An incendiary fire destroyed the office of The Canton Grain Co.'s elevator here early this month. The fire-bug was lodged in jail, and rebuilding of the office has begun. The company's elevator has been improved with construction of a new foundation, and general repairs, done by Chalmers & Borton.

Grinnell, Kan.—When the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned on May 10, as reported in the Journals last number, the office building was saved. The elevator contained only about 3,000 bus. of wheat at the time of the fire, as the wheat was being shipped out all that week. Sacked feed and flour was removed before the fire reached it. Loss was about \$30,000. A hot bearing was believed to have caused the fire.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. has let the contract for the erection of 110,000 bus. additional storage, consisting of four concrete tanks with interstices, to the Ryan Const. Co., to be completed early in July. This addition, which will give the company a total grain storage of about 250,000 bus., was designed by Horner & Wyatt. The Buhler Co. has also been beautifying its premises, including a fine lawn and flower bed surrounding the office building, and improving the mill yard and adjoining street.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Sweetheart Flour Mills Co., formed last year to take over and succeed the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., as previously reported, has been taken over by the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co., which moved its headquarters from Kansas City to this point May 28. The reason given for the change was that the Sweetheart Co. was not able to finance the industry properly and that the Moore-Lowry Co. lost a mill by fire last year and has been seeking a mill to replace it, and it has the financial backing to operate the former Rea-Patterson properties. These properties include grain storage facilities at Coffeyville of 750,000 bus. 20 country elevators, a 2,000-barrel flour mill, a 500-barrel corn goods mill and a mixed feed unit of 100 tons daily capacity.

HUTCHINSON LETTER

The Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp.'s terminal elevator here has been improved by a dust collecting system installed a few months ago.

George Morch (former manager Wolcott & Lincoln office here) has become associated with the local office of B. C. Christopher & Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Application has been made for the transfer of the Board of Trade membership of Harold Goerz to H. K. Miller.

Barney O'Dowd, acting for the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. has bot the E. L. Rickel membership here in the Board of Trade.

A new dust collecting system and an Otis passenger elevator have been installed in the terminal elevator here of the Security Elvtr. Co. The dust collecting system was installed by the sheet metal works.

Election of officers for the Hutchinson Board of Trade June 5 resulted as follows: J. V. Fleming, pres., and A. W. Estes, vice-pres. Directors: Frank Summers, Lee Collingwood, H. A. Davis, C. D. Jennings, C. C. Kelly, L. H. Pettit, and R. C. Davidson. Pres.-Elect Fleming ordered up a keg of beer the day after the election and set them up on the floor.

Returning from Keokuk, Ia., where he buried his 90-year-old father, likeable Ed Whalen was taken from the train June 6 to the hospital for an operation. Ed's many friends are hoping for his quick recovery.

KENTUCKY

Little (Whick p.o.), Ky.—Brack Haddix has opened a grist mill at this point.

Taylorsville, Ky.—On Apr. 20 windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Crescent Roller Mills Co., Inc.

Adairville, Ky.—Fire of undetermined origin slightly damaged the property of the Adairville Mills, Inc. on May 6.

Cummins, Ky.—To settle the estate of the late Charles Cummins, the flour and saw mill of the deceased was sold on May 14, being bid in for the F. & M. Milling Co.

Sacramento, Ky.—Moorman Jones has bot a grist mill here and formed a partnership with C. K. Stevens, of Bowling Green, and a hammer mill is being installed at the plant. In addition to manufacturing feeds, the Stevens flour will be handled.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Offices have been opened in the Dodge Bldg. by the Crescent City Distributing Co., recently organized by Armand J. Scully, pres.; Cyril Scully, vice-pres. and general manager, and Dan Fleming, sec'y-treas., to deal in feeds, oyster shells, flour, peat moss and canned goods.

MICHIGAN

Wayland, Mich.—Elenbaas Bros. have installed a No. 3 feed mixer.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Reid Brokerage Co. has installed a No. 3 feed mixer.

Brown City, Mich.—Installation of a feed mixer is planned by the Brown City Elvtr. Co.

New Lothrop, Mich.—Frank Birchmeier has installed a new grain cleaner in the feed mill which he recently purchased.

Overisel, Mich.—John VorHoorst has installed a corn cracker and grader, and a new electromagnetic separator in his feed mill.

Clare, Mich.—The Clare Hay, Grain & Bean Co. has purchased a corn sheller and an electromagnetic separator for attachment to its feed mill.

Coldwater, Mich.—The Coldwater Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned in April, as reported in the May 9 Journals, is to be rebuilt soon.

Allegan, Mich.—A cob crusher will be added to the equipment of the Allegan Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, and gasoline and oil will be added to the company's side lines.

Watervliet, Mich.—Charles Sterner, who has resigned as manager of the Watervliet Milling Co. (which operates an elevator) is opening a feed store in the Cleary Bldg.

Saginaw, Mich.—The annual convention of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n will be held in September, date not yet fixed. A. E. Walcott, of this city, is sec'y of the ass'n.

Clarksville, Mich.—N. W. Stuart, manager of the Clarksville Co-op. Elvtr Co.'s elevator, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for state representative.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Another floor is being added to the new branch building here of A. K. Zinn & Co., grain and feed dealers, increasing the structure to a height of four stories.

Jackson, Mich.—William Rand and N. M. Wixon, charged with breaking and entering grain elevators at various places in this county, were sentenced, on May 16, to serve from 2 to 15 years in Jackson prison.

Brunswick, Mich.—Ezra J. Monette, who now operates the Tri-County Farm Buro Mktg. Ass'n's elevator, has installed a new 24-inch Dreadnaught Attrition Mill with built-in electromagnetic separator and pneumatic feed collector.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—T. D. Merrian, formerly with the Kelco Co., Chicago, has leased the feed mill building originally operated and owned by the Michigan Milling Co. and more recently operated by the Ann Arbor Grain Co., and plans to replace existing machinery with modern up-to-date feed mill equipment.

Elsie, Mich.—The Elsie Elvtr. Co. is replacing its grain and bean elevator which was destroyed by fire in December, changing the location so that the new elevator will be between the feed mill and office. A new cleaner is being installed.

Vicksburg, Mich.—The Little & Lowe elevator was entered by thieves during the night of May 18, who gained admission by breaking a glass door. The combination was knocked off the safe and \$446 in cash was taken from a drawer in the safe.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n has installed an airtight bean fumigating room at its plant. On account of the bean weevil being present in the state, Manager Claibuesch says it is advisable for farmers to treat their seed beans.

Durand, Mich.—A blaze in the Durand Milling Co.'s elevator, Fred Anselm owner, on May 12, was quickly extinguished by Mr. Anselm, a former fire chief, and Fire Chief Smith, located in a garage across the street from the mill, who hurried over with a hand chemical. Together they did the job without calling the fire department.

Lansing, Mich.—Sales tax forms for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1934, will be mailed to all taxpayers by Aug. 1, the new blanks being in booklet form. It is important that these booklets be kept, for each return is dated and has a stub for records. The new sales tax license for 1934 will be issued upon the receipt of the taxpayers July return.

Stockbridge, Mich.—We are planning on constructing and operating a new grain, bean, feed and seed elevator at Stockbridge. This will be a branch of McLaughlin, Ward & Co., of Jackson, Mich. We hope to have the building constructed and machinery installed within the next 30 days. When completed we hope it will be one of the most up-to-date, best equipped plants in Michigan.—McLaughlin, Ward & Co., A. L. Ward, pres. & gen'l mgr.

Quincy, Mich.—In the recently completed 27,000-bu. re-inforced concrete grain storage tanks for the McKenzie Milling Co., an exhaust system has been installed in connection with the main grain handling legs in the flour mill, the point of attachment being just above the boot on the down leg. The system is reported as doing an excellent job of keeping the plant clean around the main elevator head, by preventing them from dusting out. The Macdonald Engineering Co. had the contract.

St. Louis, Mich.—A small fire occurred on Apr. 28 in the plant of O'Melia Mills, on the third floor of the flour mill, the fire originating presumably from an electric lighting drop cord and socket inside of the box of a McNorgan acid type bleacher. The lamp bulb had been used during the winter months to warm the flask of acid solution so a better reaction could be obtained. Altho this had not been used for several weeks, the drop cord was still connected to the electric lighting circuit, the lamp bulb having been turned out by the key switch in the socket. It is presumed that the acid fumes destroyed the insulation of the drop cord socket, permitting a short circuit to occur which started a fire. Altho the electric lighting fuse on this circuit was found to be blown, sufficient heat was undoubtedly created by the short circuit to cause a fire to be started before there was sufficient passage of current to blow the fuses. No other equipment was damaged except the McNorgan Bleacher, which was a total loss. About 35 barrels of flour were damaged by smoke and acid fumes. The loss was covered by insurance.

MINNESOTA

Blomkest, Minn.—The elevator of E. L. Johnson was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Winger, Minn.—G. B. Hauger has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, effective July 1.

Pennock, Minn.—Windstorm did slight damage recently to the cupola roof of the elevator owned by E. L. Johnson.

St. Peter, Minn.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. is erecting a 35,000-bu. addition, of cribbed construction, to its elevator here.

Lengby, Minn.—Business men of this town and farmers of the community are said to be contemplating buying the elevator here, recently closed, and operating it as a co-operative.

Robbinsdale, Minn.—A new feed mill, corn crusher and cracker have just been installed at the local Farm Service Stores, Inc.

Monterey, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. elevator burned; loss estimated at \$10,000. Included in the loss was about 10,000 bus. of oats.

Morristown, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. formally opened its new elevator here on May 26. Harold H. Crandall is manager.

Regal, Minn.—Wind slightly damaged the roof of the elevator of S. L. Roberts, operating as the S. L. Roberts Elvtr., several weeks ago.

Hadley, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was one of several business houses entered by thieves recently, who secured about \$600.

Sebek, Minn.—Fred Uttermark, of Corvuso, Minn., is the new manager of the Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding H. E. Carstens.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Fire at the 500,000-bu. elevator of the Kellogg Commission Co. on First St. N., on May 11, was extinguished with very little damage.

Northfield, Minn.—The C. D. Orr elevator burned May 16, a large part of the structure having been destroyed before the fire was discovered at 2:15 a. m.

Easton, Minn.—The Easton Farmers Elvtr. Co. will wreck its old elevator and build a new house of 30,000 bus. capacity. Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Garvin, Minn.—Lloyd Madison, of Slayton, Minn., has been appointed manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, which will be re-opened as soon as remodeling is completed.

Sedan, Minn.—J. P. Rooney, at one time in the grain business at this point for 16 years, has filed for representative in the legislature. He has been a resident of this county for 56 years.

Traverse, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has wrecked its elevator at this station and is building a 20,000-bu. elevator, driveway and engine room. A 10-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale will be located in the driveway with a grate that will be 4 feet wide and 13 feet long. The leg will be equipped with 10x5½ Empire buckets. The power for this unit is taken from a special hook-up with a stationary engine. A 60-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale will be installed on the workfloor and all side bins as well as overhead bins will be tapped with turnheads so that a cleaner can be installed on the workfloor and the grain cleaned without extra elevation. The plant will be covered with 27 ga. 1¼-inch galvanized corrugated elevator plate and the roofs will be of standing seam roofing 26 ga. galvanized with a felt cushion built under same. A. F. Frank has been the manager of this organization for the past five years and has increased the business to such a point that the new construction is necessary in order to accommodate the trade. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has been awarded the contract.

Cottonwood, Minn.—O. H. Hoveland has been appointed manager of the local Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. F. Thorstenson, who has been manager for the past four years. Mr. Hoveland will move his family here from LeSeuer, Minn., after school closes.

Rothsay, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Merc. Co. has rebuilt its grain receiving unit by installing a 13-foot pit grate, half of which is 4 feet and the rest 6 feet wide, a new 15-ton 18x18 Fairbanks Dump Scale complete with steel frame, and a new dump with a 68-inch travel. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has made these improvements.

St. Paul, Minn.—Directors of the Jameson-Hevener Co., operators of a line of elevators and large feed and flour distributors, have elected W. J. Jameson, Jr., as a director, succeeding his father, notice of whose death appeared in the Journals last number. T. E. Guth was elected pres., succeeding the elder Mr. Jameson; W. J. Jameson, Jr., vice-pres., and James K. Hevener, sec'y-treas.

Fisher, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is making extensive improvements in its elevator, installing an improved 68-inch truck dump, and lengthening the grate so as to accommodate trucks with the long wheel base. The company is also iron-cladding the entire elevator, driveway and office with 1¼-inch No. 26 ga. galvanized elevator plate. The roofs will be iron-clad with standing seam roofing made of No. 26 ga. galvanized iron. When these improvements are made, the elevator will be in prime condition. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has been awarded the contract for the work.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce have amended the contract grade rules of the chamber to conform with the new Federal grades on wheat and other grains, scheduled to become effective July 2, except for flax and corn, the new grades for which become effective Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 respectively. These new grades, set up by the department of agriculture, affect every grade of grain sold on the exchange to some extent. No. 1 northern remains as the contract grade for wheat. Balloting by chamber members ended June 1, and on June 2 trading in the new grades of barley, wheat and oats started. Trading in both old and new grades will continue to July 2, when the old grades will be dropped. There will be no commission charged for changing over wheat holdings from the old to the new grades.

Dawson, Minn.—The May meeting of the Western Grain Mens Ass'n was held in the Legion Hall here on the 15th of the month. An invitation to hold the annual meeting of the ass'n at Granite Falls, Minn., was read at the business meeting, and on motion it was voted to accept. The date of the meeting was set for June 17. Another motion, which also carried, was made to hold a stag fishing party and the chair appointed a com'te. to arrange for a place and set a date, composed of A. F. Nelson, A. T. McNab and H. L. Jertson. The question of organizing a benevolent insurance society within the ass'n was discussed but decision deferred until more information can be obtained on the subject. Several musical numbers were rendered, including vocal solos and accordion solos. After the business session the members adjourned to the Dawson Hotel, where a fine lunch was served by the hosts of the evening.

Wabasha, Minn.—Our main plant here at Wabasha was completely destroyed by fire on the morning of May 9. The following buildings burned: Our large transit elevator, 120 feet high, one small 20,000-bu. elevator, our 5-story seed plant, three large warehouses, 19 coal bins, one 1,500-ton icehouse, our garage building, which was 40x80 feet, of tile construction, and our fine brick office building was completely gutted on the inside, destroying all office equipment. Our records, however, were in the vault and were not damaged. Every building was a total loss and the heat was so intense that it ruined brick structures as well as wood. We have moved our office into temporary quarters in the Wabasha Roller Mill office building and are conducting our branch elevators in the regular manner until our home plant can be rebuilt. We were covered by insurance on our buildings and merchandise. We have made no plans as to the type of construction for our new buildings. There are no other grain elevators at Wabasha and the fire was confined mostly to our plant.—J. G. Dill Co., by W. B. Martin, Treas.

Lakefield, Minn.—Falling 40 feet into one of the elevator bins recently, Martin Lee, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, sustained painful injuries, which, however, were not fatal, no bones being broken.

Taopi, Minn.—The D. J. Davis grain elevator and coal sheds burned May 19; loss, \$10,000; partly insured. About 1,400 bus. of grain, mostly oats and a little barley, was also destroyed. Fortunately, Mr. Davis had just shipped about 3,000 bus. of grain. Four carloads of coal on tracks near the elevator were saved.

MISSOURI

Risco (Malden p.o.), Mo.—The plant and all equipment of the Risco Elvtr. Co. burned June 1, also 9,000 bus. of corn; loss, \$14,500. The fire originated in the engine room.

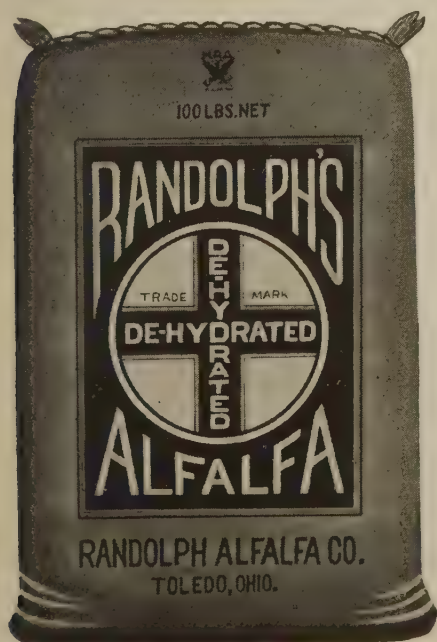
St. Louis, Mo.—A trophy for the winner of the model airplane contest held on the trading floor of the Merchants Exchange was donated by E. C. Dreyer, pres. of the exchange.


Essex, Mo.—James K. Brown, 81 years of age, former grain buyer for the Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., died unexpectedly at the Masonic Home, St. Louis, last month, following a stroke.

Carrollton, Mo.—Stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Co. recently voted in favor of selling "to a new corporation to be organized by the producers," the new organization being a subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Springfield, Mo.—John M. Blair, vice-pres. and general manager of the Meyer-Blair Milling Co., of this city, was fatally injured, on June 3, when a shotgun he was carrying into the basement of his home, on his return from an outing trip, accidentally discharged. Mr. Blair, who was 42 years of age, had a wide acquaintance in Southwest grain and milling circles.

Sedalia, Mo.—The Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city June 14, beginning at 9 a. m., at the Bothwell Hotel. It will be a very informal affair. Open discussion of the country elevator code will be led by Fred Houser, Southwest Code Authority member, and Frank M. Stoll, director of public relations of the Kansas City Board of Trade; C. A. Morton, of St. Louis, will talk on legislation of the grain trade; some one from the inspection department will talk on the new grain grades, and the one-day meeting will end with a banquet and an address of good cheer, which is being sponsored by the Sedalia grain men, Carl Harter, of the Sedalia Milling Co., taking this in charge.





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Sarcoux, Mo.—Elmer E. Morris, who retired two years ago from the grain business he had conducted for 15 years, died at his home here on May 16, at the age of 72 years. His widow, two sons and three daughters survive.

Kansas City, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include James C. Crouch, manager of the J. C. Crouch Grain Co., Dallas, Tex., on transfer from C. D. Sturtevant, Chicago, whose membership sold for \$4,000 net, and James J. Rick, sec'y-treas. of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., this city, on transfer from S. C. O'Dell. Memberships held by the Hall-Baker Grain Co. have been transferred to the Farmers National Grain Corp. (due to the dropping of the former name), the transfers affecting memberships in the name of F. W. Lake, R. O. McKenna, Ed C. Hoebel, Roy D. Crawford, C. J. Gundelfinger and Omar J. Stevens. Officials of Hall-Baker now have corresponding positions with the Farmers National.

MONTANA

Kremlin, Mont.—The Kremlin Elvtr. Co. has appointed A. D. Floyd, formerly of Richey, Mont., manager of its elevator here.

Richey, Mont.—A. D. Floyd has resigned as manager of the Imperial Elvtr. here and has taken an elevator position at Kremlin, Mont., being succeeded here by Mr. Sherin, of Minneapolis, Minn.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—The Miller Cereal Co.'s corn drier house was recently slightly damaged by fire.

Allen, Neb.—About \$150 in cash and checks was stolen from the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently.

Prosser, Neb.—E. E. Binfield, one of the founders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, died last month at his home in Hastings, Neb.

Lebanon, Neb.—G. E. Girdner, manager of the Lebanon Equity Exchange elevator, has taken a similar position at Holbrook, Neb.

Omaha, Neb.—The yeast and bakers' malt department of the Anheuser-Busch, Inc., has established new and larger local headquarters at 1026 Dodge St.

Douglas, Neb.—Olin Davis is the new manager of L. L. Coryell & Son's elevator and service station, succeeding Spence Reed, who resigned recently.

Crab Orchard, Neb.—The old grain elevator of the Crab Orchard Grain Co. is being taken down and a new elevator will be erected on its site, to have a capacity of 40,000 bus., which is double the capacity of the old house.

Lushton, Neb.—According to press reports, complaints have been filed against Charles Hurlbut, now of Nebraska City, that during his residence here, where he conducted an elevator, he did not pay for grain purchased and stored in his elevator.

Holbrook, Neb.—C. L. Frack, who has managed the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here for the past seven years, has resigned, having recently been appointed postmaster at this point. G. E. Girdner, of Lebanon, Neb., succeeded him as manager of the elevator on June 1. The air dumps at the elevator have been re-installed and the house has been covered with iron.

NEW ENGLAND

Providence, R. I.—Modern Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares common, no par value; incorporators: Harry L. Johnson, Jeremiah P. Souza and Charles A. Thompson; to conduct a grain business.

Providence, R. I.—The Rimassconn Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares, no par value; incorporators: Herman J. Alsenberg, Virginia A. McGee, Mary E. Stayner; to do a general grain and feed business.

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City, N. J.—C. T. Russell, whose oyster shell crushing plant here has been in operation for about 50 years, has incorporated as the C. T. Russell Co., Inc., to take care of expansion.

NEW YORK

Syracuse, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here Aug. 16 and 17.

Rochester, N. Y.—The plant of Newman Bros. Grain Co., that burned last month as reported in the Journals last number, will be rebuilt.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A second strike is reported on the waterfront here, as firemen and linemen of tugs are demanding a wage increase. Good weather has enabled vessels to reach elevators under their own power, so far.

Buffalo, N. Y.—New rules and regulations were adopted by the Corn Exchange at a meeting May 15, to meet requirements of the code of fair competition for grain exchanges. The new rules became effective May 26.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The manufacture of dried skim milk is being included in the operations of the General Commodity Corp., together with jobbing, a recently acquired plant having begun operations late in May. This company was formed less than two years ago by Ray Embleton and Otto Auerbach, formerly associated with the Consolidated Grain and Feed Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A reduction in the par value of the preferred stock of Buffalo Elvtrs., Inc. (owners of the Dakota and Great Eastern elevators, under lease to the Superior Elvtr. & Forwarding Co.) from \$10 to \$5 and a change in the common stock from no par to \$1 par, have been approved by stockholders of the company. Gross revenue in 1933 was \$144,411, and net deficit \$125,866, against \$200,911 and \$108,050, respectively, in 1932.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hazen, N. D.—On Apr. 22 windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Max, N. D.—Wind damaged the upper roof of elevator No. 1 of the Equity Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently.

Osnaabrock, N. D.—N. J. Rasmussen has bot the interest of his partner, L. H. Smith, in the grain, feed and fuel business here.

Willow City, N. D.—During the night of May 13 robbers damaged the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. in trying to open it, but secured nothing.

Lynchburg, N. D.—The wind tore door and track from the east end of the driveway of the elevator of the Lynchburg Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently.

Hensler, N. D.—The local elevator of the Farmers National Grain Corp., which a windstorm last fall forced out of plumb, has been repaired.

Kathryn, N. D.—About \$50 was taken by burglars from the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., May 16, but \$25 was found on the floor the next morning.

Litchville, N. D.—The Miller Elvtr. Co., headquarters Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed Thomas See, formerly of Arthur, manager of its local elevator.

Fingal, N. D.—The safe in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was blown open during a Sunday night last month, and some valuable papers and money stolen.

Belfield, N. D.—Arthur Pearson, manager of the Independent Grain Co.'s elevator, died recently, and funeral services were conducted at Minneapolis, Minn.

Donnybrook, N. D.—Fred Feldner, formerly employed as grain buyer at Benedict, N. D., has been appointed manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Ellsberry (Rock Lake p. o.), N. D.—The T. C. Wildish elevator burned late in May, and exposure to this fire destroyed also the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. and stock, and some stock of the Farmers National Grain Corp. was damaged.

Pingree, N. D.—Injuries received in an accident at his elevator on May 2 proved fatal to Henry O. Sorenson, who had been a resident of this state for over 50 years. He was formerly in the grain business at Sharon and at Langdon. His wife survives him.

Forbes, N. D.—Exposure fire slightly damaged the elevator of the Forbes Equity Exchange on May 1.

Hatton, N. D.—The Hatton Farmers Elvtr. Co. here has installed a 15-ton Fairbanks Auto Truck Dump with a 17 ft. 6 in. platform equipped with a steel frame. Also a double face 20-inch diameter dial. This installation is the most modern of all scale installations. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has made the improvements.

Hoople, N. D.—A new 15-ton 18x8 Fairbanks Dump Scale complete with steel frame, equipped with a dump, is being installed in the elevator at the Hoople Farmers Grain Co. With the increase in the size of trucks in this territory it has been necessary to make the additional increase in tonnage on the scale in order to handle the heavy loads. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is making this installation, along with minor repairs in the elevator.

Bismarck, N. D.—The State Board of Electricians has laid out a program by which it plans to inspect the electrical installations in every country elevator in this state within the next year, and when it finds the electrical installations have outlived their usefulness, are obsolete and a fire hazard it will demand that the defects be removed and the installation brought up to the minimum standard of the National Electrical Code, or the Mill Mutual Code if this company is writing the coverage on the premises.

OHIO

Kinsman, O.—A batch mixer was recently installed by the Kinsman Feed & Supply Co.

Ft. Recovery, O.—The Ft. Recovery Equity Exchange Co. has installed a new Sidney Crusher at its elevator.

Portsmouth, O.—The P. H. Harsha Milling Co. has added a Sidney Corn Sheller to the equipment of its elevator.

Greenville, O.—Hall Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares, no par; incorporators: O. P. Hall, G. D. Evans, D. L. Gaskill.

Bowling Green, O.—Joy Reider, proprietor of Reider's Mill, has replaced steam power with a new diesel engine burning fuel oil and developing 112 h.p.

Defiance, O.—Resulting from a short illness with heart trouble, William Roehrig, manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, died May 4, at the age of 51 years.

Wooster, O.—Lightning struck a transformer near the plant of the Wooster Feed Mfg. Co., damaging frame warehouse and brick mill, on June 5; loss about \$25,000.

Williamsport, O.—C. K. Hunsicker, local grain dealer, has filed his petition with the board of elections as a candidate in the Democratic primary for representative to the general assembly.

Mt. Blanchard, O.—Early Sunday morning, May 20, robbers stole 800 pounds of wool from the Mt. Blanchard Elvtr. Co.'s grain elevator, using a trailer taken from the elevator to haul the wool away.

Circleville, O.—We are operating one grain elevator here in Circleville (which is the only elevator that we are now operating). We handle 90% of the grain that comes to this city. We have discontinued the flour, meal and feed business.—Crities Milling Co.

Kettlersville, O.—After breaking open a safe in the office of the Kettlersville Grain Co. during the night of May 23, thieves found only \$1.50 for their trouble. They then proceeded to open every desk drawer in the office and dump the contents on the floor.

Sharon Center, O.—The Sharon Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s new plant, which replaces the elevator burned last September, is expected to be completed by July. The elevator is of frame construction, iron clad; the mill is 24x36 feet, and an office addition is 18x28 feet. It will be equipped with the latest machinery. George Graff is manager.

Fostoria, O.—At the monthly meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Elvtr. Managers Ass'n, held at the Country Club, this city, June 4, afternoon and evening, the new country elevator code was the chief topic of discussion at the business meeting. In the afternoon the program included golf and kittenball, followed by luncheon, and the business meeting in the evening. N. G. Bennett was chairman of the arrangements com'tee.

Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Bucyrus, O.—Henry D. Miller, 65 years of age, well known grain dealer of this section, died in Columbus, O., on June 5, following an illness of three years, during the last three months of which he was confined to his bed. Mr. Miller was owner and operator of the Lykens Elvtr. for a number of years and later purchased the Valparaiso Elvtr. in Bucyrus. When the Zeigler Milling Co. was formed, a merger with the Valparaiso Elvtr. Co. was effected and Mr. Miller became general manager of the company.

Bookwalter (Springfield p.o.), O.—Robert Shipley, engineer at the local grain elevator plant of the Sedalia Grain & Lbr. Co., 50 years of age, and an employee of the company for 17 years, was killed on May 15, apparently instantaneously, when his clothing became caught in the machinery, causing his body to be crushed by the heavy fly wheel. Shipley was working alone about the large gasoline engine that operates the machinery of the elevator, at the time of the accident, his lifeless body being found later by the manager of the elevator. His widow and five children survive.

OKLAHOMA

Garber, Okla.—The A. R. Hacker Grain Co. sustained tornado damage to its stock on Apr. 7.

Piedmont, Okla.—Wyatt Bros. are building a small mill building, in which they are installing a 25-barrel Marvel flour mill.

Renfrow, Okla.—Sherman Thomas has replaced Lynn Schuerman as local manager of the Hacker Flour Mills Elevator.

Trail, Okla.—Trail Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$3,000; incorporators: Mat Jones, L. C. Craig, M. H. Fariss.

Guymon, Okla.—Guymon Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: F. H. Dale, Otis F. Gross, D. A. Enns.

Mooreland, Okla.—George Rutter has bot the Wheat Growers' elevator, planning to operate it after June 1.—Mooreland Wheat Growers, by Frank Bardwell.

Jefferson, Okla.—The Hacker Flour Mill opened again on May 15, in an almost new and greatly improved plant, rebuilt after being damaged by fire last December.

Pond Creek, Okla.—We are adding a 6,000-gallon tank to our gasoline storage, and plan installation of another later.—R. M. Wharry, Farmers Grain Co.

Perry, Okla.—The Perry Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant has been repaired and painted inside and out. The interior of the office section of the building was also replastered.

Okemah, Okla.—B. B. Benson & Sons, owners of the Okemah Mill & Elvtr. Co., recently installed an up-to-date mixing machine for their stock and poultry feeds.

Salt Fork, Okla.—Salt Fork Co-op. Ass'n (formerly Salt Fork Wheat Growers Ass'n), incorporated; capital stock \$15,000; incorporators: John Kukel, L. D. Gilbert, E. E. Wulz.

Hobart, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$250, on June 1, the fire believed to have been started by a discarded cigaret or match.

Gould, Okla.—A 50,000-bu. addition to the elevator of S. W. Carmack is being erected, and the elevator is being thoroly overhauled and repaired in preparation for the new wheat.

Pond Creek, Okla.—A 30x40 ft. addition has been built on the frame, iron-clad implement warehouse of E. W. Johnston & Son, and the elevator has been conditioned for the new crop.

Tonkawa, Okla.—The Deer Creek Elvtr. Co. has bot of Mrs. A. J. Esch the elevator here and has leased the two elevators at Autwine. Mr. Esch died about three years ago, and T. W. Prather has been in charge ever since. Mr. Prather will remain with the new owners.

Medford, Okla.—We recently installed in our Clyde station elevator a new 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Type Z engine. The increased power increases the elevating and handling ability of the elevator.—Bernard Blubaugh, Clyde Co-op. Ass'n.

Alva, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. recently purchased two 5-bu. automatic scales for installation in their two elevators at this point, the scales being bot from the White Star Co. One of the elevators is now under construction, as reported in the Journals last number.

Hough (Guymon p.o.), Okla.—Craig Grain Co. is operating its elevator here independent this year, under its own name. For the last few years this 8,000-bu. elevator has been under lease to others.

Alva, Okla.—The 100,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Business Ass'n, being built by Chalmers & Borton, is rapidly nearing completion and will be finished about June 20. It is six tanks, with six intermediate bins, 90 feet high, equipped with a leg which can handle 3,500 bus. per hour. The plant is for storage only, operating in connection with the company's old plant, with which it is connected thru spouting. The equipment includes spouting, screw-conveyors, boots, heads, and anti-friction bearings; inclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motors; leg belt and cups.

OKLAHOMA CITY LETTER

Superior Feed Mills is employing two large trucks to deliver its feeds to retail points.

Hardeman-King Co. has installed a new No. 50 Blue Streak Hammer Mill with a 50-h.p. GE motor.

The Acme Flour Mills Co. is building a 25x50-foot redwood cooling tower, 35 feet high, for its power plant. A main drive belt, that required the hides from 96 steers for its construction, was also just installed.

Officers of the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n elected at the annual meeting in this city on May 26 were as follows: Pres., D. J. Donahoe, Jr., Ponca City; vice-pres., Claude T. Alexander, Yukon; treas., J. L. Yergler, Oklahoma City; sec'y, Frank Foltz (re-elected).

J. S. Harget, formerly of Wichita Falls, Tex., has been elected pres. of the Oklahoma units of General Mills, Inc., including the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co.; General Grain Co. of Oklahoma; El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.; Perry Mill & Elvtr. Co., and Gold Medal Flour Co. of Oklahoma. Mr. Harget's headquarters will be in this city.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Yakima, Wash.—Valley Flour Mills, Inc., have issued amendment increasing capital to \$12,000.—F. K. H.

Elgin, Wash.—The Union County Grain Growers intend to buy a 60,000-bu. elevator here, it is reported.

Portland, Ore.—Albers Bros. Milling Co. is manufacturing a new calf feed, which is a substitute for a milk diet.

Seattle, Wash.—As a direct result of the longshoremen's strike, 300 men of the Fisher Flouring Mills plant were out of work.

Alto, Wash.—Stonecipher & Neace are erecting a 50-foot addition to their grain warehouse here.—S. H. Breeze (Waitsburg, Wash.).

Culdesac, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., have started construction on a new 60,000-bu. bulk grain elevator, of cribbed construction.

Dusty, Wash.—Dusty Farm Bureau, Local No. 28, incorporated; deal in all agricultural products; incorporators: G. J. Aune, J. I. Wigen.—F. K. H.

Craigmont, Ida.—We are now adding 100,000 bus. more bulk storage, making a total of 400,000 bus. bulk storage.—Union Warehouse & Merc. Co.

Kendrick, Ida.—The Kendrick-Rochdale Co. is installing new and larger scales at the west warehouse, to accommodate trucks with long wheel bases.

Chehalis, Wash.—Ramon E. Pollom has transferred his interest in the Thompson Feed Co. to George R. Thompson, who continues at the head of the business.

Pomeroy, Wash.—H. J. Piepgras, former operator of the Pomeroy Flour Mills, now living at Yakima, may return here and open the mill again if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Colfax, Wash.—Contract for the 75,000-bu. cribbed elevator to be erected by the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., as reported in the Journals last number, has been awarded to W. J. Morrell.

Deary, Ida.—The Deary Grain Co.'s business has been purchased by the Mark P. Miller Milling Co., which takes possession July 1. The Deary Grain Co. was organized by a group of farmers in 1914.

Walla Walla, Wash.—An office has been opened in this city by the Farmers National Grain Corp., with B. H. Grady in charge. This will be the buying office for a large territory in Washington and Oregon.

Seattle, Wash.—J. Glenn Miller, state inspector of feeds and fertilizers, died unexpectedly in a local hospital on June 1. Miller formerly resided in Yakima and for many years operated the Miller Flour Mill there.—F. K. H.

North Powder, Ore.—The North Powder M. & M. Co. has just installed two large motors at its plant to furnish all power to operate the mill and feed grinding machinery. A power house was built in which to install them.

The Touchet Valley Grain Growers, Waitsburg, Wash., have acquired eight grain warehouses in the Pacific Northwest from the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., the total capacity of the houses being 1,000,000 bus.

Mohler, Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co., with warehouses at Odessa, Irby, Nemo, Lamona, Mohler, Harrington, Lauer, Jantz and Schoonover, is erecting a new bulk grain elevator here, replacing an old one that has recently been taken down.

Tacoma, Wash.—Partial or complete shut-down of a number of local industrial plants resulted from the longshoremen's strike. The Centennial Flour Milling Co. closed half its plant and laid off 65 men and the Sperry Flour Mills reduced its capacity 40%, laying off 50 men.

St. John, Wash.—Negotiations for the sale of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.'s local grain warehouse facilities (reported in the Mar. 28 Journals) to the St. John Grain Growers, Inc., have been completed and the latter concern is now operating the 1,000,000-bu. plant.

Harrington, Wash.—The United Grain Growers, Inc., have started construction of a second elevator here, to have a capacity of 150,000 bus. and to be completed in time for the new crop. This will eliminate the necessity of stacking wheat outdoors, as has been done the last two years.

Lewiston, Ida.—The frame warehouse of the Nez Perce Roller Mills is being remodeled into an elevator having a capacity of 100,000 bus. for handling bulk grain, at a cost of \$4,000. The elevator, which is to be completed by the middle of June, is to be equipped with the latest machinery.

Spokane, Wash.—E. S. Johnston, former manager of the Portland Grain Exchange, came to this city during the third week of May, to take charge temporarily of the Pacific Continental Grain Co.'s office, "pinch hitting" for George Krummick, who is on the sick list but is expected to be able to take up his duties again soon.

Peck, Ida.—Peck Grain Growers, Inc., are erecting a new elevator here to handle bulk grain, to have a capacity of 70,000 bus. and which will be situated in the center of the present sack warehouse to replace that portion of the warehouse which collapsed last November. W. J. Morrell has the contract for construction.

Colville, Wash.—We are erecting 20,000 bus. additional bulk storage [as reported in the Journals Apr. 11 number], adding new clipper cleaner, one-ton feed mixer, new feed roll and re-arranging some machinery we had in the mill to the new addition. We are the only licensed house in Colville.—Colville Flour Mills, by Dan Droz.

Downey, Ida.—The quick response of the fire department at 1 a. m., Apr. 26, prevented what might have been a serious fire at the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevator, when a sack hung on the mouth of a spout to catch the screenings, became ignited from an electric extension cord nearby. The burning sack ignited the spout, but firemen soon had the blaze under control.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pomeroy Grain Growers have started construction of an addition to the elevator purchased from the Farmers National Grain Corp. recently, as reported in the Apr. 11 Journals. The addition will have a capacity of about 80,000 bus., giving the Pomeroy Growers a total bulk grain capacity at this point of about 150,000 bus., in addition to 120,000 bus. sack capacity in their warehouse.

Evans, Ore.—C. R. Elliott has sold his grain warehouse here to J. L. Frankum and sons, of Portland, Ore., who are now operating the business. They buy grain and warehouse it for customers, and clean and chop grain and feed. The sons are A. L., J. L., H. E. and C. A. Frankum, all being interested with their father in the business. Mr. Frankum has been handling grain for many years, and in Portland has been associated with Max Houser, Pacific Grain Co., Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. and Portland Flour Mills.

Jacques, Ida.—During a severe dust storm recently the west end of the warehouse was blown in.

Cheney, Wash.—Cheney Grain Growers, Inc., are erecting a 100,000-bu. elevator, of cribbed construction, 44x50 feet, 119 feet high, to be completed about July 10, in time for the new crop. The elevator will contain 21 bins, which is in addition to the 12,000-bu. storage in the steel tank now in use. The office was moved, the scales shifted and a part of the warehouse torn down to make room for the new elevator. Financing was done thru the Spokane Bank for co-operatives.

Toppenish, Wash.—The J. J. Chisholm Co., Inc., grain and feed dealers of Walla Walla, Wash., has purchased the plant and assets of the Toppenish Milling Co. W. T. Bracken, of Walla Walla, will be the local manager. For the present the business of the company will be confined largely to the purchase of grain and the sale of poultry and livestock feeds. Later, the new owners may decide to operate the mill. Receiver West has been in charge of the affairs of the Toppenish Milling Co.

Odessa, Wash.—The chance discovery of a fire in the top of the Odessa Union Warehouse Co.'s elevator, in the afternoon of May 18, by a girl, who happened to glance out of a school window as the fire was burning around a sill of the elevator, and quick action with fire extinguishers saved the elevator, which was filled with wheat, before much damage was done. No one had been working in that part of the house during the day, it was said. The company is remodelling its mill building to have storage space for 60,000 bus. of sacked wheat.

Palouse, Wash.—Wallace Grain & Pea Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: R. W. Wallace, Harry Linden and Alice Hunsperger; general feed and milling business. The new company took over the business and facilities of the old Farmers Warehouse & Milling Co., including warehouses here and at Kennedy Ford (Potlatch p.o.) also the chop mill here, and expects to start work soon on a new warehouse, storage plant and mill, the new plant to include arrangements for handling, loading and storing bulk peas. With the four-story mill to be built this summer, the company will have elevator space for 500,000 bus. of grain.

LaCrosse, Wash.—At Gordon Siding (a new siding recently completed by the O. W. R. & N. about nine miles southwest of this point) the LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc., are building a new grain warehouse, 50x160 feet, of frame construction on a heavy concrete foundation and concrete piers, having a capacity of 40,000 sacks of wheat. The LaCrosse Grain Growers are negotiating to buy from the Farmers National Grain Corp. the Pampa (LaCrosse p.o.) and Hay warehouses and the old mill warehouse and elevator here (all three towns in Whitman County). This will give them two elevators and five warehouses that in normal years will handle more than 1,000,000 bus. of grain.

A new interpretation of the Commission Merchants Act of the State of Washington, affecting many grain and feed dealers, recently made public by J. B. Fink, assistant director of agriculture, is as follows: "Conforming to an opinion of the attorney-general, the director of agriculture has ruled that retail merchants with a fixed place of business who sell at wholesale a surplus of an agricultural commodity are not commission merchants within the meaning of the act. Also, that retail merchants with a fixed place of business who sell some agricultural products at wholesale and which sales do not exceed approximately 15% of their total volume of business, are not considered commission merchants within the meaning of the act."

Yakima, Wash.—Petition for withdrawal of his bid to purchase assets of the defunct Valley Flour Mills, Inc., was filed in court by W. H. McClinton, whose bid had been conditionally accepted by the judge, as reported in the Journals last number. The Guaranty Trust Co., receiver for the milling Co., asked the court to accept McClinton's withdrawal on the grounds that his bid was objectionable to bondholders and certain creditors. Later, offering \$10,000 cash and a stock agreement for unsecured creditors of the Valley Flour Mills, J. F. Altmeier, representing a new corporation by the same name, entered a bid to purchase the assets of the company, which bid was later accepted by the court and the order signed authorizing the receiver to sell the assets to the re-organized company.

Portland, Ore.—Grain handlers of this city have not asked for anything from the grain firms, but went on strike, presumably out of sympathy with the striking longshoremen, following which the longshoremen claimed them as a part of their organization. Whereupon, N. J. Barbare, of Kerr Gifford & Co., went to San Francisco to represent grain firms of Portland and to protect their interests at the general labor conference. Portland grain elevators that were completely closed down by the strike were: Northwestern Dock & Elvtr. Co. (Strauss & Co., owners), Kerr Gifford Elvtr., Port Terminal Elvtr. at Terminal No. 4, Irving Dock and Columbia Dock (Balfour, Guthrie & Co., owners), and Albers Bros. elevator. On May 28 about 250 cars of wheat were standing on track here, waiting to be unloaded, in addition to cars of feed and flour destined for California, via water route. Union trainmen refuse to move any cars from the dock. Two full cargoes for the Chinese Government are waiting to load wheat. Loss to Portland and Columbia river business and payrolls during the first 18 days of the strike had already been reported as more than \$7,000,000, with the possibility that the total figure would be several times that much when complete reports were received. A considerable portion of this amount will be suffered by the grain and flour interests of both the Coast and interior points of Oregon and Washington. Following the strike it is likely that business will be crippled by numerous expensive law suits and possibly several bankruptcies.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—L. D. Toll, manager for S. F. Scattergood & Co., Inc., grain brokers, has recovered from a recent operation.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aurora, S. D.—Wind damaged the flour house and coal sheds of the Aurora Grain Co. on Apr. 21.

Verdon, S. D.—Ivan Smith is the new manager of the local elevator of the Eagle Roller Mills Co.

Groton, S. D.—George Leanerberg, of Gwiner, N. D., is the new manager of the National Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding R. D. Twaddle.

Hayti, S. D.—The Hayti Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: A. N. Tetzlaff, H. N. Opdahl, Arthur Arneson, Ed. Wolder, Sam Peterson; re-organization of an old company.

SOUTHEAST

Gainesville, Fla.—The plant of the Florida Milling Co. has been moved from this point to Juliette, Ga., and the name changed to the Juliette Feed Mills.

Juliette, Ga.—The Juliette Feed Mills is a new business here, the plant having recently been moved from Gainesville, Fla., where it operated as the Florida Milling Co.

Greensboro, N. C.—A half interest in the North Carolina State Milling Co. has been purchased by A. J. Bolling and A. H. Hylton, who are now pres. and vice-pres., respectively, of the firm. J. C. Morris and W. B. Atwater are the other owners. The plant is being renovated and new machinery installed. Stock and poultry feeds, meal and flour will be manufactured.

TENNESSEE

Lebanon, Tenn.—The Barry-Carter Milling Co. has completed a new mill adjoining its former mill, and the machinery is now being installed.

TEXAS

Littlefield, Tex.—Doggett Grain Co. is installing a 15-ton truck scale.

Granbury, Tex.—Lamkin Bros. recently installed a Sidney Seed Cleaner.

Brownfield, Tex.—Chisholm Bros. have purchased a Sidney Seed Cleaner.

Spearman, Tex.—Frank Harden Grain Co. is building a 15,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator here.

Hamlin, Tex.—F. B. Moore is building a new 20,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator here.

Comanche, Tex.—The Comanche Milling Co. has amended its charter, reducing its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$16,000.

Amarillo, Tex.—Clifford Smith, formerly of St. Louis and Omaha, will be superintendent of the new elevator here of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Itaska, Tex.—The properties of the Itaska Milling Co. have been torn down and are being replaced with a seed plant for handling certified cotton seed.

Bryan, Tex.—Ward Mooring's alfalfa milling plant near here, which includes an elevator, was recently severely damaged by fire, partly covered by insurance.

Lamesa, Tex.—Rumors of an elevator to be built here have died out. No plans for construction are being considered, due to a drouth-ruined crop of wheat.

Graham, Tex.—The Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant, recently purchased by Kay Kimbell, as previously reported, is undergoing a thorough overhauling. Improvements will be made in the feed and corn meal mills and the capacity of the flour mill will be increased by 100 barrels a day, with the addition of new equipment, the cost of the repairs and improvements to be about \$50,000.

Amarillo, Tex.—We have made and are still making some repairs [following the loss of the elevator by explosion and fire in April] that will give us about 250,000 bus. storage of the same sort we had. We plan to add about 300,000 bus. of concrete tanks during the winter if we have an average wheat crop. Our loss has been adjusted by the insurance companies on a satisfactory basis.—Central Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Dallas, Tex.—A truck receiving house has been built at the Burrus Elevator for J. C. Crouch Grain Co. "It is a 34x10 foot wood structure on a heavy concrete foundation, large enough to receive the largest trucks. Fitted with a 20-ton dump scale and an unusually heavy overhead lift, it is designed to handle any length truck that comes along. Grain from the dump sink is carried to elevator legs by a horizontal belt. Texas hard roads are increasing the truck traffic."

Fort Worth

The Fastest
Growing Grain
Market in the
Southwest

is the logical market for
your grain.

Try any of these Fort
Worth Grain and Cotton
Exchange Members:

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Grains, Stocks, Provisions

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Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Crowell, Tex.—T. L. Hughston has sold his elevator to the recently organized Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., of which T. B. Rasco is pres., and Hubert Brown, manager. Mr. Hughston has not divulged his own plans for the future.

UTAH

Nephi, Utah—Judge Joshua Greenwood, of Salt Lake City, pres. of the Juab Grain & Elvtr Co., of this city, died recently.

WISCONSIN

Forestville, Wis.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator and stock of the Kewaunee Grain Co. in April.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual meeting of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will be held in this city, on June 25 and 26, at the Schroeder Hotel.

Durand, Wis.—H. B. Hill, who has been in the employ of the Durand Co-op. Exchange for three years past, was recently made manager of the elevator, succeeding J. T. Wright, resigned.

Superior, Wis.—On May 26 the new bins for the 500,000-bu. addition to Kellogg Spencer & Sons' elevator had been erected to a height of 20 feet. The concrete walls were constructed previously, and when completed will be 102 feet high. The addition contains 35 bins. The Barnett & Record Co. has the contract.

Horicon, Wis.—The Mayr Seed & Feed Co., of Beaver Dam, Wis., has leased the grain elevator here formerly operated by Fred Riege and will operate it in connection with its elevator at Beaver Dam. This company manufactures its own poultry and dairy feeds in connection with its seed business and is now operating five mills and stores and has about 70 dealers handling its products. Hugo Henkel is local manager.

The Baneful Trucks

"TRUCKS," said Edw. Kelley, who runs the Commerce Milling & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., "are a real problem. The railroads have twiddled their thumbs, while the trucks have run away with their business, because they failed to reduce their rate structures years ago.

"We find it easier and cheaper to buy corn from trucks that come from Nebraska to load up with oil at the refineries and return home, than to use the rails. Seldom do we have to ship in a car of grain. Of course there is another side to it. The trucks are no respecters of a man's customers. If they can find a good sized feeder they will sell corn to him just as cheaply as to the elevator."

* * * * *

L. S. CONGDON, operator of the Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, Kan., had similar reflections on the truck business to those that are heard countrywide. "Trucks," he said, "not only

buy from the farmers the grain that would ordinarily move to the elevators, but they peddle it out to the elevator's customers. Not satisfied with that, they ask the elevator man to weigh their trucks and loads for them."

Schools for Elevator Managers

Four district schools for elevator managers will be staged in Iowa next month for the purpose of improving the quality of the corn and barley crop in that area. Grain buyers and solicitors are in charge of the local organization com'ites and they plan to make the meetings very successful.

Rockwell City has the first school on June 12, Spencer on June 13, Algona on June 14 and Charles City on June 15. The grain men on the local com'ites include W. E. Stotts, Otto Zierke and Clarence Hinton at Rockwell City; H. M. Sharp, R. T. Pullen and Howard Wilson at Spencer; W. M. Geering at Algona, and Theo. G. Schilling at Charles City. D. O. Milligan, sec'y of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, and W. H. Thompson, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, are also strongly in favor of the meetings.

Local buyers within a 40-mile radius are being sent special invitations. It is expected that each school will be attended by well over 150 buyers. This interest is occasioned by the fact that G. A. Dabinett, federal grain supervisor from Cedar Rapids, will be present at all meetings to explain the new grain grades and that L. H. Robbins, agricultural agent of the Milwaukee Road has assured every one "that each pupil will actually work grain samples at the school and there will be no long, dry speeches."

Each school will start promptly at 9:30 a. m. and close about 4:30 p. m. The program will deal with actual grading of barley and corn samples, explanation of the new grades, varieties, market requirements for both barley and corn, cultural practices, disease control and related subjects. Attractive exhibits will be displayed at each meeting.

The group of speakers include such men as: G. A. Dabinett, E. S. Dyas, crop specialist, and R. H. Porter, disease control, from the State College at Ames, L. H. Robbins, H. R. Sumner, Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis, and W. P. Carroll, grain grading, U. S. D. A., Chicago.

At Winnipeg May 1 29,000,000 bus. wheat was delivered on the May future, practically all to the Dominion government, which has been long the future.

Steam Power in an Indiana Elevator

Located relatively close to coal mines, and having plenty of cobs to burn, V. V. Current, head of the Current Grain Co., State Line, Warren County, Ind., felt that the economical power for his new elevator would be steam. So he built an engine house of brick and tile, with a 13 in. reinforced concrete foundation in which he installed a boiler and a 25-h.p. steam engine. A part of this building was segregated for a cob house. A tunnel from the engine room was connected with the basement of the elevator for belt transmission of power to the elevator machinery.

Dimensions of the elevator are 32x40 ft. on the ground, 92 ft. to the top of the cupola. Construction is of cribbing, iron-clad.

The elevator has 9 cribbed bins with total capacity for 30,000 bus. Six of them are deep bins, the other three are overhead bins above the workfloor and the driveway. Two overhead bins, with capacity of 2,200 bushels each, are used for shipping garnerers, and on the workfloor below them is an automatic scale. Three of the big bins are slatted and screened for storing ear corn or oats.

Trucks are dumped into any of three receiving sinks in the driveway with a McMillin traveling truck lift. One sink is reserved to serve a hammer mill not yet installed. The others serve the two legs.

One leg carries 18x7 in. cups for elevating ear corn. In the basement ahead of the boot is a No. 23 Western corn sheller. The distributor discharges into bins, or to a No. 32 Western gyrating cleaner in the cupola, from which shelled corn is distributed to bins, and shucks are spouted to a cob burner some 30 ft. from the elevator while the cobs go either to the burner or the cob room in the engine house.

The other leg, with 14x7 inch cups elevates small grains to bins.

In the well, between the two legs, is a hand-operated manlift, for easy passage between the workfloor and the cupola.

Power for the leg heads and the cleaner in the cupola is transmitted from the power shaft in the basement by transmission rope.

The elevator was built under the supervision of Louis Meyer. The plans were prepared by the Reliance Construction Co.

Mr. Current plans to move his office and 10-ton truck scales adjacent to the elevator driveway, so that he can better supervise grain handling operations.



Current Grain Co.'s Elevator at State Line, Ind.

PROFIT

is assured by using correct GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT.

Official Brown Duval Moisture Testers
Scales
Sieves—Grain and Seed
Triers
Mixers
Sample Pans
Accessories
Weight Per Bushel Testers
Emerson Dockage Kickers



Why Not
ELECTRIFY

YOUR MOISTURE TESTER?

Our equipment used by the Government Grain Inspection Depts. and thousands of mills and elevators.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Field Seeds

Palisade, Minn.—H. G. Swanson is erecting a seed store.

A large demand for forage plant seeds is reported as a consequence of the drouth.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting here June 11 at the Savery Hotel.

Richmond, Ind.—The Indiana Seed & Plant Co. has been incorporated by Correll Shumaker, D. C. Harlan and Paul Whirley.

Malta, Mont.—An addition to its alfalfa seed warehouse is being erected by the Phillips County Co-operative Marketing Ass'n.

Tacoma, Wash.—Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Poole, 73, president of a seed company here founded by her late husband, died June 1.—F. K. H.

Freehold, N. J.—A branch store under the management of Cyrus Beichler has been opened by the Francis Stokes Seed Co., of Woodbury.

Vinton, Ia.—A seed corn drying plant has been erected by the Vinton Hibred Co., growing improved seed corn, of which about 2,500 bus. will be available next year.

Wabasha, Minn.—Seed and wool warehouses will be built by the Minnesota Co-operative Wool Growers Ass'n, whose storage was burned some time ago. R. E. Jones is manager.

A seed firm in south Sweden recently received a carrot that when pulled from a truck garden had a gold ring set with 7 diamonds fitting tightly around its middle. The ring had been lost five years.

On some Indiana farms this season at the first cutting of clover the heads are found full of seeds, which is unusual, and said to be due to bees working on the blossoms, not finding honey elsewhere.

Rocky Ford, Colo.—Garwood & Woodside have dissolved partnership, H. D. Garwood continuing as the H. D. Garwood Seed Co., and E. S. Woodside continuing as Woodside Seed Growers Co. The stock on hand has been divided.

Seed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1933, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Flaxseed				
Chicago	70,000	278,000	2,000	2,000
Duluth	60,366	168,532	39,383	152,586
Ft. William..	15,045	92,642	38,801	479,717
New York....	300,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	17,016	8,558	.....	16,666
Kafir and Milo				
Ft. Worth....	105,300	24,700	.....	.....
Hutchinson..	288,000	18,000	.....	.....
Kansas City..	147,000	116,200	126,000	107,800
St. Joseph....	9,000	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	3,900	.....	1,300	3,900
Cane Seed				
Ft. Worth....	.....	6,000	8,400	1,200
Hutchinson..	3,600	4,800	.....	.....
Kansas City..	67,850	40,250	186,300	26,450
Wichita	3,900	7,800	1,300	.....
Sorghums				
Cincinnati ..	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Ft. Worth....	145,600	182,600	68,600	114,800
Clover				
Chicago, lbs..	131,000	201,000	312,000	285,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	107,015	214,445	85,569	.....
Timothy				
Chicago, lbs..	206,000	1,196,000	513,000	630,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	125,525	275,590	49,249	98,200

The government is inquiring for such quick maturing and fodder seeds as millet and sudan.

Valley, Neb.—The Coy seed plant has been leased by the Western Seed & Irrigation Co., of Fremont. Lawrence Coy, who has managed the plant for three years for the O. & M. Seed Co., of Green Springs, O., has removed to the home office.

Plans are being rushed for the construction of a new and finer home for the International Grain and Hay Show and Live Stock Exposition which, according to Sec'y-Manager B. H. Heide, will be held on schedule time this year Dec. 1 to 8, at Chicago.

Washington, D. C.—No Texas red top cane seed has been purchased or shipped by the Federal relief agencies. Purchases, if made are presumably by the individual state relief administrations in the drouth areas.—Keith Southard, executive officer, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

Little Rock, Ark.—Federal seizure of six shipments of alfalfa seed made by mail order seed companies in Oklahoma and Missouri, to farmers in Pulaski, Saline, and Washington counties, Ark., and prosecution of the seedsmen under the Federal Seed Act, which provides heavy penalties for interstate shipments of misrepresented seed, were requested recently by the Arkansas Plant Board. The seedsmen claimed that the seed was 94 and 96 per cent pure alfalfa with 75 and 80 per cent live seed. The lots were designated in the seedsmen's catalogues as "Economy" and "Prime." The Board's tests showed that the seed contained as low as 78 per cent pure alfalfa, the remaining 22 per cent of impurities containing as high as 11 per cent weed seed. There were as high as 200 seed of Johnson grass per pound, and much dodder and other noxious weed seed. The Board found the shipments to germinate as low as 32 per cent.

Missouri Seedmen in Convention

Robert G. Kelly, St. Joseph, was elected pres.; L. H. Archias, Sedalia, vice pres.; and C. R. Chesmore, Jr., St. Joseph, sec'y-treas. of the Missouri Seedsmen's Ass'n at the annual meeting held June 1 at Columbia, Mo.

The bill introduced in the United States senate, No. 3326, to license dealers in all agricultural products came in for sharp criticism.

Unfair truck competition was enlarged upon by A. H. Mangelsdorf of St. Louis. The legitimate seed dealer is harmed by truckers buying seed and delivering it over the whole country.

A visit was made to the experimental plots of lespedeza on the grounds of the University of Missouri.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

FUNK BROS. SEED CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

SOY BEANS—SEED OATS
FUNKS HYBRID CORN
Also 9 Other High Yielding Varieties
PROMPT QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

Southern Seedsmen to Meet at Memphis

The Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the Claridge Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., June 21, 22 and 23.

The president of the ass'n will give a cocktail party in one of the private dining rooms which will be arranged as a cocktail lounge, preceding the banquet on the evening of June 21. The following evening a dinner and dance will be given in the roof garden.

Pacific Coast Seedsmen Meet

The Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n held one of the most successful conventions in its history at Yosemite Park, Cal., June 1 and 2.

L. W. Wheeler, pres., Gilroy, Cal., called the meeting to order in the Ahwahnee Hotel, and in the course of his annual address said:

Many predict the breaking down of the N.R.A., and that codes will not be enforced by the government except in the major industries, such as steel, oil, and the like. Personally, I am of the opinion that the government, through some of its ramifications—possibly through the Department of Commerce—will continue to take a hand in the conduct of business. It would appear that it would be well to consider the matter carefully, and if possible, determine some policy that will best meet the situation.

Applications for membership were received from nine firms.

W. R. SCHOENFELD delivered an address on "The Wholesaler's Responsibility to the Retail Seed Dealer."

L. M. JEFFERS' paper on "Have California Field Seed Standards Improved?" was read by his assistant, Mr. Goss, of the state department of agriculture.

BOYD SPARKS, Seattle, Wash., had as his subject "The Daily Life of a Seed Peddler."

Saturday afternoon Arthur Navlet, Oakland, read a paper on "The Retailer, His Place in the Distribution of Seeds."

OFFICERS elected are: Frank Leckenby, Seattle, Wash., pres.; Cy Voorhies, San Francisco, Cal., vice pres.; Lawrence Haven, Santa Ana, Cal., sec'y-treas.; L. W. Wheeler, Gilroy, Cal., Herbert Stein, Phoenix, Ariz., E. V. Burlingham, Forest Grove, Ore., R. K. Bonnett, Moscow, Idaho, directors.

Full advantage was taken of the Yosemite Park natural scenery in the entertainment program by bus rides for the ladies. A golf tournament was participated in by many.

Harry Voorhies acted as toastmaster at the annual banquet Friday evening, where 105 were present. Dancing wound up the evening.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co. clover, timothy
FARINA, ILL.
Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.
PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO. CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Trucks Merchandise Untagged Field Seeds

By W. W. MANNING, FT. WORTH

The volume of untagged seeds is only a small portion of the traffic of which we complain. Merchandising seeds without state tax tags is not of itself illegal provided an ordinary label is attached showing "Not Clean Seeds." Many truckers prefer to offer country run seeds. They can claim to be the growers and tell the buyer just what kind of land the seeds were grown on, whether free of Johnson grass, the production per acre, the purity of type, etc. All of which may or may not be true. Often the trucker is unreliable, mainly interested in making a sale or avoiding a loss. Buyers have become suspicious and the sale of untagged seeds to the ultimate consumer can never become of important volume.

The greatest danger to our trade is the sale of tagged seeds. Picked up at the farm by a trucker, a germination test is run on one lot of seed which shows up satisfactory. The trucker has a supply of tags printed and may use them indiscriminately on various lots from time to time. He has the seed cleaned, sometimes thoroughly, sometimes indifferently, and put into even weight sacks. This puts him in position to offer either re-cleaned seeds or "Not Clean Seeds" as his customer prefers. Most of such seed goes direct to the planter. The state seed department has no opportunity to check the purity or legality of the offerings. If the seed happens to be good the buyer is pleased, otherwise all he can do is cuss into the blue atmosphere and vow that he will stick to a reliable dealer in the future. By the time another seeding season arrives he is likely to fall for the siren voice of low price again.

Accurate data cannot be obtained on the volume of truck business. All parties handling this traffic are shy about giving definite information. But I am satisfied that your records show the amount is important. The data accumulated on the truck traffic on grains into markets like Fort Worth which was presented in evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission and later in our application to the Texas Commission for a reduction in freight rates, indicated an astonishing volume. Naturally it did not include cross country traffic handled direct from producing farm to ultimate consumer.

The producing farmer is inclined to favor truck traffic. The commodity is picked up at his farm and paid for, relieving him of the haul to his local buyer and the trouble and expense of marketing. He is finding, however, that this is not entirely ideal as he sometimes gets a "rubber" check, which he is unable to collect. He also finds he is unable to sell in unlimited quantities as he may desire and that a contract with a trucker may be good only as long as the market is in favor of the trucker. This is not going to bother him much as long as the local elevator continues in business with a daily market for all the farmer cares to offer but if that local elevator goes out of business and he has to depend upon truck distribution altogether he may find the change in trade channels a sorry one.

Similarly this is true of the ultimate consumer. The consumer may find advantage in picking up an occasional truck load at slight saving. Others doing the same thing may put the local dealer out of business. When bad weather comes on, truck deliveries are uncertain. Livestock cannot wait for feed, farmers cannot wait for seed. If no local supply is available it is learned too late that the local dealer is a valuable asset, quite aside from furnishing employment, a payroll and local taxes.

We are interested in maintaining traffic through present channels from origin to destination. As distributors we prefer to buy through local elevators, move the product over the rails and distribute through retail dealers. No definite

formula has been presented to accomplish this. The Panhandle ass'n recommended that all carriers, including trucks, barge lines, etc., be placed under the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and, I infer, the state commission. This will not solve the problem as such bodies could not control the privately owned truck who buys and sells for his own account, and I doubt if any act could be passed that would abrogate the right of an individual to buy, sell and transport as he may see fit subject to such limits and regulations as may be legally placed for the protection of the public.

The only relief I can see is in revision of freight rates that will permit the rail patron to meet the competition of the truck merchant. On grains and seeds we presented a rate scale to the Interstate Commerce Commission which would protect us in Texas at no great cost to the carriers. Decision in this case, Docket 17,000, has not been rendered.

Meantime we presented a similar application to the Texas Commission last summer, and were denied a rate revision. The Commission claimed it had no authority to require carriers to make rates to meet truck competition over their own objection.

The carriers have opposed reductions on grain, grain products and seeds though they agreed to a reduction of approximately 33 1/3% in Texas on cotton seed and cotton seed products. They are also endeavoring to meet bus competition in passenger fares. Of course, the carriers are handicapped considerably in their high wage scales and their high tax assessments and it is quite possible that still higher taxes should be levied upon the automobile, whether private or commercial, through its consumption of oil and gas, a very proper measure of its use on public highways.

If we do not get relief, and the present tendency continues, we must begin to adjust our individual businesses to location requirements.

Seedsmen to Convene at Chicago

The annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago June 26, 27 and 28 will include group meetings of the Farm Seed Ass'n the preceding Monday, mail order and retailers group Tuesday, growers and wholesalers groups Wednesday.

Chas. D. Ross will act as chairman of the farm seed group and Albert H. Mangelsdorf sec'y. This group will hold an executive session at 10 a. m., and hear reports of arbitration and rules com'ites, followed at the open session in the afternoon at 2 o'clock by an address on "Co-operation of the Seed Trade in the A.A.A. Program" by Joseph F. Cox, of the replacement crops section of the A.A.A.

Tuesday morning the president's address and sec'y's report will be heard, and annual reports of com'ites on membership, resolutions and traffic will be presented.

An open session will be held at 11 a. m., Wednesday, and another at 9:30 Thursday, followed by reports of standing com'ites.

Entertainment will include the president's reception Tuesday evening on the roof of the Hotel Sherman headquarters, annual banquet Wednesday evening, ladies luncheon and style show at the Canadian Club in the Century of Progress, and ball game at the Cubs park.

Misbranding of Seed

L. P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn., shipped 100 bags of seed rye to Montgomery, Ala., labeled 82% germination, but testing only 32%, according to the Department of Agriculture. By order of the United States District Court, the U. S. Marshal seized 43 bags of the rye still in the hands of a local dealer. Later the seed was released to the claimant upon the filing of a \$250 bond to insure that the seed would be denatured, as by grinding, to prevent its use for seed purposes.

The Russell-Heckle Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn., shipped 75 bags of sudan and 20 bags of sorghum seed to Little Rock, Ark., labeled 85% and 80% germination, but found by the Department of Agriculture to germinate 67% for the sudan and 58% for the sorghum. The Court released the seed on bond that it be re-labeled.

Alfalfa Seed Production

Utah's alfalfa seed crop is of far-reaching importance. Since 1919, the growing of this crop has been a major industry in western Millard County and in that part of the Uintah Basin situated in Utah. These places are two of the relatively few large areas in the United States peculiarly adapted by climate for the successful growing of alfalfa seed. As a cash crop, alfalfa seed has a high commercial value. It is also the basis of the state's alfalfa hay crop, which in turn constitutes the foundation of Utah's livestock industry. Because of its wide dissemination, Utah's alfalfa seed crop influences the feed supply of many states of America.

The Uintah Basin Alfalfa Seed Experimental Farm is located at Fort Duchesne, near the geographical center of that part of the Uintah Basin situated in Utah. It was established in 1925 to make available to the public, with particular reference to conditions prevailing in the Uintah Basin, reliable commercial methods of producing alfalfa seed. The importance of this crop to the farmers of this section is greatly enhanced by the fact that they are compelled by circumstances to produce a crop that is light, compact, and so valuable that it may be profitably transported by autotruck through a mountainous country to the railroad nearly 100 miles distant.

The valuable information accumulated during the experiments has been collected by J. W. Carlson and Geo. Stewart in technical bulletin 226 and may be summarized as follows:

Seeding alfalfa in rows resulted in an acre yield of seed approximately one-third greater than the drilling method.

Growing alfalfa in hills for seed production gave an increase in acre yield of seed of approximately 44 and 76 per cent, as compared with the rows and drilling methods, respectively.

Alfalfa drilled so as to produce a thin stand of plants gave a higher acre yield of seed than did the heavier rates of seeding.

For best results in seed production, clipping of the first-growth alfalfa should not be delayed beyond the beginning of bloom stage and pasturing-off should not be continued later than the end of May.

Various methods of cultivating alfalfa produced no important differences in the acre yield of seed. However, spring cultivation aids in the control of weeds and insect pests.

A limited water supply which will produce a slow and even vegetative growth is most desirable for seed production in alfalfa. The amount required will probably vary with soil conditions and with the seasons.

The acre yields of seed were highest for those plats receiving no manure and lowest for those receiving 15 tons of manure.

Winter-hardy varieties, such as Grimm and Hardigan, can be expected to be equally as good seeders as less hardy ones, such as Peruvian and Argentine. Utah Common does not appear to differ greatly in seeding habit from those varieties having the quality of winter hardiness or lacking it.

It appears that stacking cannot be expected to improve greatly the quality of seed cut in an extremely immature condition. Quality in alfalfa seed apparently varies as a result of seasonal conditions more than it does as a result of differences in production methods.

When grown under favorable field conditions, true colored and plump alfalfa seed has a germination value of approximately 51 per cent; plump discolored seed has a value of 29 per cent, and shriveled discolored seed a value of approximately 16 per cent. Irrespective of color

or plumpness, approximately 75 per cent of the alfalfa seed that germinated in the field established strong and healthy seedling plants.

When alfalfa fields remain unduly long in full bloom without showing a tendency to change, the chances are great that a poor seed crop will result. No visible effects or differences are apparent by which those flowers inclined to set seed pods can be distinguished from those having a tendency to strip.

Artificial tripping resulted in an increase of approximately 140 per cent in the percentage of flowers forming pods as compared with natural development. Artificial tripping produces no injurious effects which influence the normal development of the seeds and pods in alfalfa.

Apparently, alfalfa might be expected to seed best under desert or semi-desert conditions, where warm or hot days, cool nights, and a relatively dry air both night and day generally are encountered.

The improvement of alfalfa for seed production by the selection of seed from high-produc-

ing parent plants is likely to be complex and difficult and should probably not be attempted by the practical seed grower.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during May, compared with May, 1933; and during the 11 months prior to June 1, compared with the 11 months prior to June 1, 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	May		July 1, 1933, to May 31, 1934		July 1, 1932, to May 31, 1933	
	1934	1933	May 31, 1934		May 31, 1933	
Alfalfa	400	33,000	46,500		41,200	
Bluegrass, Canada	8,000	40,600	116,400		130,100	
Bromegrass, awnless		600	40,200		1,000	
Clover, crimson		6,200	1,977,000		685,000	
Clover, red			11,000			
Clover, white, 66,700		152,700	962,200		1,869,900	
Orchard grass			5,100		19,100	
Rape, winter, 404,700		435,200	5,215,300		4,874,000	
Ryegrass, perennial ..	10,700	53,500	531,600		451,600	
Ryegrass, Italian		11,000	26,400		42,300	
Vetch, hairy	154,700		3,141,400		2,159,000	
Vetch, Hungarian ..			269,700			
Vetch, spring, 30,700		22,000	707,500		22,000	
Bentgrass, 7,000		1,900	58,700		51,900	
Bentgrass, chaff					2,700	
Bromegrass (not awnless)			1,100		3,100	
Clover, burr			4,490			
Clover, suckling			11,600		5,200	
Dogtail, crested		100	3,500		15,700	
Fescue, Chewings ..	47,400	89,600	1,030,200		819,900	
Fescue, other, 6,900		62,200	168,800		305,600	
Fescue, chaff,					5,400	
Grass, annual meadow			2,000		4,600	
Grass, carpet,			2,000		800	
Grass, Dallis,		1,000	6,300		18,200	
Grass, mixture			200			
Grass, rescue,			4,400		4,700	
Grass, Rhodes, 100			1,700		2,800	
Grass, rough-stalked meadow ...	39,900	101,000	356,400		384,800	
Grass, slender wheat			31,000			
Grass, Sudan, 80,900			80,900			
Grass, velvet,					2,900	
Grass, wood meadow ...	2,300		9,300		5,500	
Peas, winter field			2,712,100			
Sweetclover, white	100		600			
Trefoil, yellow			2,000		10,400	
Yarrow			500		400	

Increased Planting of Forage Crops Permitted

Fifty-two counties in seven states were named May 26 by the A.A.A. as additions to the list of counties which are officially designated as drought areas for purposes of administering the programs of relief for farmers of the drought-stricken districts.

The seven states are: Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. Drought counties have previously been designated in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Montana.

Recent administrative rulings issued May 31 modify the wheat, corn-hog, and tobacco adjustment contracts to permit increased planting of forage crops for feed on farms under contract, and pasturage on "contracted" or "rented" acres which have been withdrawn from basic crop production under the crop adjustment contracts. The pasturing privileges are extended until July 1, 1934, with provision for further extension upon proclamation of the Sec'y of Agriculture. Corn planting for forage is permitted under the increased forage crop provisions, with definite "earliest" dates before which corn for forage may not be planted in certain counties, under the ruling.

(Corn-hog and tobacco contracts)—"Contracts for acreage reduction and production control of corn or tobacco, covering farms situated in areas hereafter officially designated as drought areas by the Sec'y of Agriculture, are hereby modified to permit the planting, in excess of the acreage permitted under each of such contracts, of fodder corn for roughage purposes only (not to be harvested as grain) and of forage crops (including barley and oats) for pasture or hay only. Provided, however, such plantings shall not be made on acres contracted or rented to the Secretary under any commodity contract, nor shall such excess plantings be made before the date established or to be established for each of such drought areas by proclamation of the Sec'y. Crops in excess of those heretofore permitted by such contract planted pursuant to this modification shall not be harvested for grain. At the time compliance is checked each producer will be required to designate the excess acreage of crops to be harvested as fodder or forage under this ruling. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may designate the date before which fodder corn or excess acreage is to be harvested."

(Corn-hog contract)—"Contracts covering farms situated in areas officially designated as 1934 drought areas by the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby modified to permit the pasturing of contracted areas planted to any pasture crop named in Administrative Ruling No. 20(a) and Administrative Ruling No. 40, including sweet clover and old or new seedlings, regardless of whether or not such pasture crops were planted with a nurse crop."

This administrative ruling is for drought relief purposes only, and the pasturing privileges contained herein extend only to July 1, 1934, except upon proclamation of the Secretary further extending such date."

(Wheat contract)—"Any producer, who has signed a wheat allotment contract in a county designated by the Sec'y of Agriculture, as in the drought area, may, with the approval of the County Allotment Committee, be permitted to pasture the contracted acreage. The permit to pasture the contracted acreage shall terminate July 1, 1934, but may be extended by proclamation of the Sec'y of Agriculture."

Mills ground 34,236,996 bus. of wheat in April, against 42,560,247 bus. in Apr., 1933, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

The administration has approved Senator Clark's resolution authorizing an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to combat the chinch bug and yet the administration wants the acreage devoted to wheat and corn reduced. Why not let the bugs have all they want?

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SIMPLY ADD TO REGULAR OIL

CUTS FRICTION

REDUCES FIRE HAZARDS

CUTS OPERATION COSTS

Pyroil is not a substitute for regular oil and greases but a concentrated heat-, wear- and friction-reducing product. Added to oil, grease and fuel by the ounce it makes metal self-lubricating by creating surfaces that function and protect even in the event of interruption with, or complete failure of, the oil supply. It saves so much in power costs and repairs through friction reduction and supreme lubrication, that its use actually costs nothing. Pyroil can be used with the most gratifying and amazing success as to improved operating performance and reduced operating costs wherever ordinary oils are used.

Mail the coupon, below, for a FREE COPY of a new and interesting Pyroil Industrial Brochure, illustrating, classifying and tabulating many important facts and uses of Pyroil. Also, facts and report sheets will be sent concerning the remarkable economy and efficiency findings of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Grain Dealers National Fire Insurance Company and others, in recent, exacting field tests of Pyroil. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 423 LaFollette Ave., LaCrosse, Wis., U. S. A.



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Directors Elected by Northwest Elevators

At the annual meeting June 5 of the Northwest Country Grain Elevator Ass'n at Minneapolis, Minn., the following directors were elected: A. H. Thompson, M. R. Devaney, F. P. Heffelfinger, Howard I. McMillan, George Chilton, J. R. McCabe, Jr., and Fred C. Riebe, all of Minneapolis. The directors at their next meeting will elect a pres. and vice pres. of the association from their number. Ray B. Bowden is sec'y.

Partial Release of Sealed Corn

A ruling was made May 31 by the Commodity Credit Corporation permitting farmers to make partial payments on loans upon sealed corn and obtain the release, SOLELY for their own feeding purposes, of an amount of the sealed corn equivalent to the partial payment made, at 45 cents per bushel, plus accrued interest and insurance charges.

All releases are to be made under supervision of an official State sealer, who will then reseal the crib.

This action is being taken so that farmers who need corn because of a shortage of pasture and other forms of feed, as the result of drought conditions prevailing in the Corn Belt, may obtain corn for feeding purposes.

Grain Carriers

Tugboat workers are on strike at various lake ports. At Chicago the longshoremen are demanding 75 cents per hour.

Calgary, Alta.—Reduced rates on grain from Alberta to Vancouver have been requested of the Dominion Railway Commission.

The Illinois Central has filed tariffs making drastic reductions to meet barge competition on minimum cars of 80,000 lbs. of grain from points on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Some cuts are 50%.

Salt Lake, Utah.—Proposed revisions of grain and flour rates to make Ogden and this city the rate breaking point were discussed at a recent meeting here of members of the Ogden Grain Exchange with local traffic experts.

The trucking industry code provision requiring owners of vehicles not for hire to pay an assessment of 90 cents per vehicle has been suspended by the N.R.A. "For hire" vehicles pay \$3 each, as approved by the N.R.A.

Waterway improvement has not been abandoned by the Roosevelt administration, the President having filed with Congress June 4 a voluminous report on the St. Lawrence waterway and the expenditure of \$80,000,000 on the Mississippi from St. Paul to Alton.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, upon application of L. E. Kipp, tariff publishing agent, has authorized the continuance of drought relief rates on cane and sudan grass seed, hay, straw, poultry feed, fuel wood, grain, amber cane seed and livestock feed to points in the drought stricken areas in South Dakota, Michigan and Wisconsin, dated to expire on May 31, until July 1.

Ex-lake rates on grain from Buffalo and other United States lake ports for domestic consumption have been readjusted effective July 1, to expire June 30, 1935. The rates are as follows, which include the charge of not to exceed one cent made by elevators for transfer, elevation and 5 days' storage: wheat, to Boston, 21.17, to Rockland, Me., 23.17, to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 18.67; corn and rye, 21.29, 23.29, and 18.79; oats, 21.07, 24.13, and 20.13, and barley 21.58, 23.58 and 19.08, to same destinations, in cents per 100 lbs.

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court of the United States on May 28 affirmed the lower court order dismissing the complaint of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Indiana Public Service Commission against the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission raising switching charges in the Chicago district to not less than 3 cents a hundred pounds for one line hauls, 3.5 cents for two line hauls, and 4 cents for three or more line hauls of carloads of minimum weight of 60,000 pounds.

Harold L. Gray, chairman of the transportation com'te of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, appeared before the C.F.A. officials in opposing an effort of the railroads to secure an increase in the grain carload minimums to accompany the reductions in rates we are now seeking. He not only protested against increased minimums, but also asked for a decrease to 40,000 lbs. to meet the demands of the grain trade and large car competition. It is hoped that reductions in rates east may be secured before the new crops begin to move. The reductions from most Indiana points would be about 5½¢ per cwt. The effective date will be July 1 or 2, if tariffs are not suspended in the meantime.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

The Chicago hearing on the application of the Illinois Central for reduced grain rates to compete with the barge line will be resumed June 18 at Jackson, Miss. The principal objection made at the hearing seems to be that the rail reduction would spread the barge line rate disturbance far from the river, and put shippers at some points out of business. Leslie LaCroix, traffic manager of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, represented Henderson, Ky., Mt. Vernon, Ind., and Evansville millers in opposing grain rate reductions for the Illinois Central Railroad at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago. The reduction would give Cairo, Ill., St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans mills preference, according to LaCroix.—W. B. C.

The eastern railroads have published, to become effective July 1 and to expire with June 30, 1935, reductions in rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products to points in the United States east of the Western Termini (Buffalo, Pittsburgh, etc.) for domestic consumption. The reduction amounts to 5½ cents per 100 pounds to Boston, New York City, Philadelphia and Baltimore, domestic. The rates on grain products will continue to be one-half cent higher than the rates on grain. The reshipping rates on grain by-products will be two cents higher than the reshipping rates on grain products. However, from country points of origin and Chicago locally the rates on grain by-products will be the same in amount as the rates on grain products. No reductions are made to the Western Termini (Buffalo, Pittsburgh, etc.) and points taking same rates or arbitraries higher or to points west thereof in Central Freight Ass'n territory. Also, no reductions are made to points in Canada. The thru rates from points in Illinois (including St. Louis) and western Indiana are reduced the same amounts as the rates from Chicago are reduced, with no change in the specific or "proportionals" to Chicago. The reduced rates will apply as of date of shipment from point of origin in the country.—J. S. Brown, manager Transportation Department, Chicago Board of Trade.

Thousands of cotton croppers are being deprived of their livelihood by the acreage reduction under government control, says Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture. The dispossessed workers are going on the relief rolls. So much for Government meddling.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26263, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Inc., v. A. & S. By Examiner Harold M. Brown. Dismissal proposed. Rates, grain, Kansas City, Mo., to Horse Cave and Bowling Green, Ky., not shown to have been inapplicable on shipments between Mar. 28, 1930, and Feb. 14, 1931.

No. 23242, Collier Wenderoth, doing business as Wenderoth Grain Co., v. Kansas City Southern. By division 3. Proceeding discontinued. Rates, corn, Kanima, Stigler, Porum and Warner, Okla., to Fort Smith, Ark., there shelled in transit and forwarded to Shreveport, La., unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 23.5 cents from Kanima and Stigler, and 24.5 cents from Porum and Warner. Defendants authorized and directed to waive collection of undercharges.

I. and S. No. 3959, grain from points on Illinois Central to Arkansas. By division 3. Proposed increased rates, grain and grain products, points on the Illinois Central in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wisconsin to destinations on the Missouri Pacific in Arkansas found justified. Order of suspension vacated and proceeding discontinued. It was asserted by the respondents and not denied by the protestants, said the report, that the present rates were established as the result of errors in tariff publication.

No. 20194, Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By the Commission. Upon further hearing and reconsideration, reparation order entered in purported conformity with findings in original report, 147 I. C. C. 799, as to reparation on flaxseed, points in Colorado, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming to Fredonia, Kan., found that the reparation order, dated February 8, 1932, was and is erroneous and inconsistent with the finding of division 3 to the extent that it embraced claims on tonnage which moved beyond Fredonia under transit arrangement. Defendants' petition for the entry of a corrected reparation order denied on account of the inability of the Commission to determine on this record the exact shipments which so moved. The report suggested that a pending court situation with respect to the matter was such that further steps on the part of the Commission would likely be unnecessary.

No. 24768, Mitchellhill Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By the Commission. Upon further hearing, finding prior report, 192 I. C. C. 197, reversed. In this report the Commission found the rates assailed, sweetclover seed, from Sioux City, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Minnesota Transfer, unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the contemporaneous class D rates. Reparation awarded. Chairman Lee and Commissioner Aitchison concurred in the finding except as to the mixed carloads of seeds, which were not placed in issue until long after claims thereon were barred. Commissioner Miller dissented so far as reparation was awarded. Shipments were delivered between Jan. 10, 1930, and Feb. 6, 1931. Reparation and new rates were sought.

The P.R.A. has been extended from May 1 until such times as codes of industries become effective.

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Feedstuffs

The Canadian Feed Mfrs. Ass'n will hold its annual convention at Guelph, Ont., June 21 and 22.

Galveston, Tex.—The Texas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here June 18 and 19 at the Hotel Galvez.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual meeting of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will be held here June 25 and 26 at the Schroeder Hotel.

New Orleans, La.—The National Cottonseed Products Ass'n has elected T. H. Gregory of Memphis pres., and J. I. Morgan of Farmville, N. C., vice pres.

St. Paul, Minn.—To save feed Governor Olson says he will declare an embargo on the shipment of live stock into the state of Minnesota. Where will the poor stock of the drought-stricken regions go for a drink?

Reductions of 34% on feed and 50% on hay rates to the drouth areas were granted June 2 by the railroads. Authority for those receiving the reductions will be granted by county organizations which the drouth relief commission is establishing.

Changes in Dry Milk Code Favor Mixers

The Dry Milk Marketing Agreement has been amended and the amendments have been approved by the A. A. A. The change involves two provisions in the feed schedules.

Schedule C has been changed to read as follows:

Class A. Carload base price, as provided below (single delivery).

Class B. Lots of one ton or more in one shipment $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. over Class A.

Class C. Lots of less than one ton, in one shipment, $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. over Class A.

Class D. Two or more cars, shipments in 60 days (C. L.). Base price subject to not over $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. quantity discount, to users only.

The new classifications are simpler and the price differentials are more favorable to the small buyer.

In Schedule D the only change has been in the section on contracts, which now reads as follows: "Contract periods shall not be for more than sixty days from date of contract. No contract shall be post-dated."

Formerly the contract periods designated in the Agreement were two calendar month periods, starting January, March, May, etc. The new rule allows for 60-day contracts from date of sale, which is the way feed manufacturers and dealers are accustomed to doing business.

These changes are now in effect on all transactions involving dry skim milk for feed purposes.

Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during March, 1934, and during the three months ending with March, 1934, compared with March, 1933, and the three months ending with March, 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons:

	March		Three mos. ending March	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Linseed cake	15,712	7,079	51,347	28,191
Linseed meal	1,288	640	1,816	1,621
Cottonseed cake ...	4	2,594	16,445	29,817
Cottonseed meal ..	336	1,905	1,690	15,587
Oyster shells	5,421	3,743	9,973	17,299
Fish meal	3,655	188	7,213	650
Mixed dairy feeds..	13	48	277	459
Mixed poultry feeds	233	256	706	564
Bran, midds, etc....	2,058	676	7,627	2,443

Cottonseed Meal Monopoly

The Federal Trade Commission on June 4 made public its findings that cottonseed crushers have been guilty of restraint of trade and gave them until July 6 to show cause why an order should not be issued requiring them to desist. The government's allegations are as follows:

Promoting and holding frequent meetings and conferences, the ass'ns, according to the complaint, have systematically exchanged information concerning prices within their own memberships. In the course of these activities, they have entered into agreements that they would pay certain prices for cottonseed, such agreements, according to the complaint, having "unreasonably restricted the freedom of the individual mills and milling companies to compete with each other as to prices and otherwise" and having been "to the detriment of growers and sellers of seed."

According to the complaint, the Texas and Oklahoma ass'ns, as well as ass'ns in Louisiana and Arkansas, all affiliated with the national group, "co-operatively adopted and operated a device for automatically fixing and regulating the price of cottonseed in car lots within the territory of each of said associations." This device consisted of posting and publishing on the Dallas Cotton Exchange, Houston Merchants Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange and Little Rock Cotton Exchange, the car lot prices which the terminal mills or association representatives decided "would provide a satisfactory profit to the mills after deducting from the value of products from a ton of seed, the cost of crushing and of transportation."

No transactions took place on these exchanges as a foundation for the prices so posted, the Commission alleges, and the ass'ns from time to time withheld and suppressed the posting or publication of prices actually being paid which were higher than they thought should be paid.

Officers of the three ass'ns named as respondents in the Commission's complaint, are as follows:

National Cottonseed Products Ass'n: J. Ross Richardson, pres.; T. H. Gregory, vice-pres.; Earl S. Haines, executive vice-pres.; S. M. Harmon, sec'y and assistant treas.

Texas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n: P. J. Lemm, pres.; B. B. Hulsey, vice-pres.; A. L. Ward, executive vice-pres.; B. Wallin, sec'y-treas.

Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n: A. L. Durand, pres.; J. C. Brown, vice-pres.; J. H. Johnston, sec'y.

Michigan Feed Mfrs. Meet

The annual meeting of the Michigan Feed Manufacturers Ass'n was held at 3 p. m., June 9, at the Hotel Olds, Lansing.

Two very interesting and educational talks were given at the 6:30 annual banquet by R. M. Field, executive vice pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, on the code; and by Mr. Mogan, directing manager of the Michigan Sales Tax Buro, who cleared up many points on which the members were desirous of obtaining information.

Officers elected are: Pres., Wm. C. Doyle, Lowell, Mich.; vice pres., Fred W. Zinn, Battle Creek; 2d vice pres., A. Lohman, Hamilton, Mich.; sec'y-treas., Achard L. Ward, Jackson, Mich.; executive com'tee, Doyle, Ward, Lohman and John McAllister.

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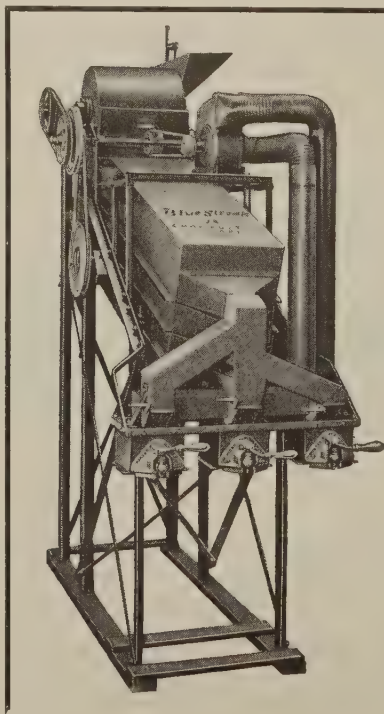
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The Spencer Chick Hatchery of M. E. De Wolf at Spencer, Ia., which refused to raise prices as ordered by the Hatchery Code Authority is defendant in a petition by the government to restrain violation of the N.R.A. and A.A.A.

Egg shells formerly were thrown away by the three egg breaking plants at Des Moines, Ia., of the Armour Creameries, but now the shells are saved and ground for sale to manufacturers of chicken feed, the output being 6,000 lbs. of ground shells per day.—A. T.

Vitamin A Requirements for Laying Hens

By R. M. SHERWOOD, Chief Division of Poultry Husbandry

Studies have been continued at the Texas Experiment Station on the vitamin A requirements for laying hens. This vitamin is essential in the diet for the human family as well as for chickens and other animals. It might be called the anti-infection vitamin. We get this vitamin from eggs, milk, carrots, spinach and some other food materials. The vitamin A content of eggs and milk varies widely with the vitamin A content of the feed the hen or cow receives, therefore, the quality of the feed of the animal is very important.

In these studies it has been found that eggs from hens fed an adequate supply of green feed contained four to six times as much vitamin A as eggs from hens fed yellow corn but no green feed. It appears from this study that it requires four units of vitamin A in the feed, above maintenance, to supply one unit in the eggs.

Green feed supplies vitamin A to the hen and tends to protect her against certain diseases and reduces mortality. It causes the hen to be heavier, lay better, and causes the egg to hatch better. This year only 36 per cent of the eggs from hens fed deficient rations hatched as compared with a 70 per cent hatch for those receiving a more adequate supply of vitamin A. The quality of the chicks hatching from the eggs laid by the hens on the poor ration was so inferior that very few of them could have been sold as baby chicks. It is essential that hatchery operators see that the hens which are producing eggs for their hatchery are fed properly.

In chick feeding, the use of kafir or white corn, without choice yellow corn or alfalfa leaf meal, is disastrous. In certain experiments at this Station this year all of the chicks in three lots which did not receive yellow corn or alfalfa leaf meal died before they were ten weeks old, while in the lots receiving a more adequate supply of vitamin A coming from yellow corn the loss was only 9 per cent up to ten weeks of age. Yellow corn that is not over one year old probably supplies enough vitamin A for growing chicks, but it will not supply enough for laying hens.

The growth in the use of battery brooders has presented other important feed problems; the feed requirements for chicks so raised are more exacting than for chicks raised on range. This Station has for several years been conducting experiments with chicks brooded in battery brooders. It has found that wheat gray shorts contain certain materials that are very important in chick nutrition. These ingredients influence gains in live weight, rate and quality of feathering, and the number of chicks developing slipped tendons. In an experiment with a ration in which 20 per cent of wheat gray shorts replaced a like amount of kafir the chicks gained 30 pounds more per 100 chicks during twelve weeks than did the chicks not receiving the shorts. This was produced at little added expense. Only 1.1 per cent of the chicks receiving wheat gray shorts developed slipped tendons while 31.5 per cent of those not receiving wheat shorts developed this trouble.

The rate of feather growth and smoothness of feathering was better in the case of the chicks receiving a ration containing 20 per cent of wheat gray shorts.

The amount of bone and oyster shell required in the ration was not as exacting with the chicks receiving the shorts as with those not receiving the shorts. The Experiment Station is working to determine what these materials are in the shorts that cause these results and will also endeavor to learn what other feeds may contain them and in what amounts.

Let us point out again that vitamin A is essential in rations for laying hens and growing chicks. It may be secured in hen feeding partially from yellow corn and dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal which should be supplemented by growing green feed. Chicks may secure sufficient amounts from yellow corn that is not over one year old. This vitamin decreases in potency with the age of the feed. Chick rations should contain at least 20 per cent of wheat gray shorts.

Cod liver oil will supply vitamin A but the potency of the oil is lost very soon after being mixed with feeds. It is advisable to mix it with the feed daily, therefore, it is not as practical as the other materials mentioned. Certain fish oils are used extensively to supply vitamin D.

Feed Mash to Layers During Summer

When no laying mash is fed during the summer, egg production ceases and an early molt is started in the entire flock, according to Leon Todd, Purdue University extension poultryman.

Todd advises that when the flock is healthy it is better to dispose of the poor producers and then continue feeding a laying ration thruout the summer. He explains that egg prices have always gone higher during the summer months, and that it is much easier to cull the flock when it has been fed a laying ration continuously.

If the mash is discontinued, it is necessary to keep the flock for a longer period when practically no eggs are produced. Those persons co-operating with the Purdue Poultry Extension Division on the record keeping work have demonstrated the value of feeding the layers during the summer.

It was also brought out by Todd that to neglect

to give the fowls mash for a four or five day period during the hot summer may cause several of them to stop laying and start the molt. Therefore, to get the best results the mash should be kept before the birds at all times.

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Feed Mfrs. Convention Well Attended

The attendance of more than 200 at the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at French Lick, Ind., May 31 and June 1 established a record and exceeded the number of members.

C. A. CODDINGTON, Cayuga, N. Y., in his annual address as pres., reviewed the past year:

Pres. Coddington's Address

I wish to pay sincere tribute to the memory of William E. Suits, who has passed from our midst since last year's Convention. May I ask at this time, that we rise and pay tribute to his memory in a moment of silence.

Chicago Office Strengthened.—Your officers and directors were face to face with the necessity for strengthening the Chicago office to meet these conditions. You, of course, also know that we have for this purpose, drafted our former traffic manager, Ralph Field, whose time was fortunately available for the purpose. He has taken hold of this work in splendid shape and it has been a real pleasure to work with him during these trying months.

Mr. Brown, who has been our sec'y for so many years, has retired on a temporary pension arrangement and we understand has made new connections with a smaller ass'n.

Code Com'ite.—I feel that your officers and the entire Ass'n have been exceedingly fortunate in the personnel of the splendid code com'ite who undertook and have carried thru, the work of the development of our code. Our able leader, as chairman of the com'ite, is Asa F. Seay of St. Louis. The other members are: H. L. Hammond, Boston, Mass.; P. G. Kinzer, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. A. McConnell, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn.

Relations with Control Officials.—The cordial, friendly and cooperative relations that exist between the American Feed Control Officials and the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, is quite worth calling to your attention. We believe that this close relationship is of distinct value to our members and trust this cordial friendship will continue for many years to come.

Research Work.—Many of the larger units in this industry do a great deal of research work and maintain facilities for chemical analysis and biological work and are making most conscientious efforts to supplement the work done by agricultural colleges, to further the interests of animal husbandry in meeting not only its feed problems, but its disease and management problems as well. Many members of the industry spend a great deal of money annually in disseminating information among the farmers. In fact, it might even be fair to say that they do more than most of the agricultural colleges in the matter of distribution of information. This was recognized by no less authority than Professor F. B. Morrison, Co-Author of "Feeds and Feeding," familiarly referred to in the industry as the "Feed Bible."

The improvement in live stock feeding was much more rapid in the United States than would have been possible if it had not been for this work on the part of the feed manufacturers.

I am looking forward confidently, to the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n and the feed manufacturing industry being able, thru the integrity and ability of the men in this industry, to pull together and to administer the affairs of the Ass'n and of the code for this industry in such a manner as to fully justify the confidence of the administration, the producers, labor, and the consuming public.

RALPH M. FIELD, Chicago, Ill., executive vice pres., reviewed the work of the secretary's office and the traffic department, which he heads:

Vice Pres. Field's Report

Code.—After some preliminary work, the Code Com'ite met at Chicago, Aug. 9, and were in session for several days submitting a proposed draft of a code which was approved by the executive com'ite Aug. 11 and the Code Com'ite then proceeded to Washington the following week submitting this code to the A.A.A. At the time the code was submitted, the Code Com'ite also took up with the N.R.A. the matter of securing an exception for members of the feed manufacturing industry in the way of more favorable hour and wage provisions under the P.R.A. and the industry was enabled to sign the President's Agreement and operate more satisfactorily under the substituted hours

and wages. The Code Com'ite likewise at this time secured a substitute agreement for the retail feed distributing industry permitting them to work employees 48 hours instead of 40 hours per week.

Mississippi.—There was a proposal before the state legislature concerning reduction of registration fee but this bill did not pass. The sales tax law of Mississippi was amended reducing tax on commodities sold within the state by Mississippi mills such as wheat shorts, beet pulp, etc., from one-fourth to one-eighth of one per cent.

Ohio.—In 1933, the Ohio legislature passed a law providing a change from the old method of brand registration to a 16c tonnage tax to be collected thru the medium of the purchase of tax tags or stamps to be affixed to each package. This law became effective January 1, 1934. The wording of the law was very unfair as it provided no tax tags or stamps to be sold covering packages of less than fifty pounds in weight and if packages weighed less than fifty pounds, a fifty pound tax tag would have to be purchased and attached to each package which made the tonnage tax on smaller packages entirely out of proportion and unfair to those manufacturers using small packages. After considerable trouble and a number of conferences, an amendment was finally put thru changing this law abolishing the tonnage tax and returning to the brand registration tax, the fee for which was set at \$20 for wholesale manufacturers. This amendment was signed April 14 and will be effective in ninety days or on July 14, 1934.

West Virginia.—A law was passed in 1933 providing for the payment of a fee of \$5 for the registration of each brand of feeding stuffs by resident manufacturers and a fee of \$15 for the registration of all brands by manufacturers residing outside the state. A bill was introduced at the special session of the West Virginia legislature in February which after amendment, provided for a \$1 tax for resident manufacturers and a \$2 tax for non-resident manufacturers but this bill died in Com'ite and was not passed.

The tax on cotton bags, also on jute and paper bags, has been assessed against feed manufacturers in spite of our protests. We were successful in securing a ruling that on corn processed for feed purposes only, no records would have to be kept and no reports furnished to the Internal Revenue Department.

Food and Drugs Act.—On Nov. 22, we sent each member copy of Senate Bill No. S-1944, generally known as the Copeland-Tugwell bill providing a revision of the present Federal Food and Drugs Act. A com'ite was appointed by this Ass'n to look after the interests of the feed manufacturers of which Chas. M. Cox of Boston has been the very efficient chairman. Mr. Cox has spent many weeks in Washington and appeared before the Senate Com'ite several times in the interests of feed manufacturers.

Tax on Imported Cod Liver Oil.—H. R. 7835, the Federal Revenue Act of 1934 provided a processing tax of 3c per pound on various imported oils including cod liver oil. This would have amounted to about 23c a gallon on cod liver oil used in poultry feeds and this Ass'n protested against the imposition of this tax and succeeded in getting an amendment passed exempting cod and cod liver oil from the tax.

Digest of Feed Laws.—One copy of our Digest and Feed Laws containing the principal requirements of state feed inspection laws as well as the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act as applied to interstate shipments of feeding stuffs together with the name, title and post-office address of Feed Control Officials and the name and location of state Agricultural Experiment Stations and State Agricultural Colleges, is loaned to each active member of the Ass'n during their term of membership. This Digest of Feed Laws was revised effective February 15, 1934, and the revised sheets sent to all members.

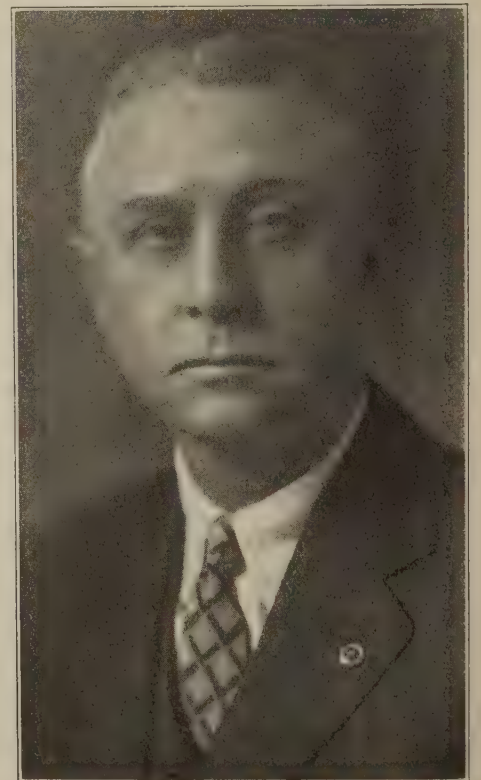
Credit Exchange.—The detail of the work of the Credit Exchange is handled thru the Ass'n office. Monthly reports of unsatisfactory credit accounts are issued to Exchange members only. This service is available to members of this Ass'n without cost. Every feed manufacturer may subscribe for such service by the payment of a \$10 annual fee but no manufacturer is admitted to membership unless he agrees to furnish the Exchange from time to time with a list of unsatisfactory credit accounts. The life and usefulness of the Exchange depends upon the members sending in the names of unsatisfactory accounts and if this is not done, there is no information to distribute and the plan and purpose of the Exchange fails. The exchange assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the reports. They are distributed

just as received without comment, and without the name of the party furnishing same being revealed.

Membership.—The fiscal year of the Ass'n just closed has shown a remarkable upturn in membership. The trying times of the past several years have had their effect in reducing the membership of practically all trade ass'ns but this last year there has been a disposition on the part of individual manufacturers to see more clearly the benefit of the Ass'n's work in the interest of the industry and to join the Ass'n in order to gain the benefits derived therefrom. The enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act has put all industry in a position where organization and close cooperation is necessary to keep the individual members informed as to what is going on and to protect them in their general work and individual operations. The Federal Administration recognized this Ass'n as the proper organization thru which the code of fair competition for the manufacturing industry should be presented and its dealings and final agreement with the industry on this code have been thru the medium of the Ass'n. The work of administration of the code will be handled thru a Code Authority consisting in the majority of members of this Ass'n appointed by the Ass'n and information relative to the code and its applications will be distributed thru and by the Ass'n. This situation has been recognized to a large extent already and we think after the code becomes effective, that many others will see the advisability of joining the Ass'n.

On June 1, 1933, this Ass'n had 113 members in good standing. Today we have 162 members, and the only resignations we have had during the year are those of two mineral feed manufacturers who left us with regret to form an ass'n of their own group and one other member whose principal business was the handling of grain and who discontinued his feed department entirely.

Traffic.—Due to the pressure of code and other work it has been impossible to hold meetings of the traffic com'ite monthly, but six regular meetings have been held during the year and a number of smaller informal conferences. Your traffic manager during the past two years has attended all the rehearsals in I. C. C. Docket 17000, Part 7, Western Grain Case, which rehearsals were closed at Chicago in October, 1933. On Sept. 7, the writer appeared before Examiners Mackley and Hall and presented testimony on behalf of the Ass'n, the substance of which presentation has already been outlined to our membership. Presentation was simple and co-ordinated with the testimony offered by the railroads covering transit rules on feed and allied articles in western territory. It was hoped that by the time this report came out we might be in position to give you the decision of the commission in this case, but at this writing the decision has not yet been issued.



R. M. Field, Chicago, Ill., Executive Vice Pres.

Greetings from Feed Control Officials

L. E. BOPST, College Park, Md., sec'y of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, covered points of contact of the officials with the feed men, in his address:

I would suggest that brand names of new feeds be submitted in advance to feed control officials in states where the product is to be marketed before it is advertised. It has occasionally been necessary to make changes in brand names after considerable money had been spent in advertising and packaging. Such incidents are exceedingly unfortunate from any point of view, but they can be avoided.

Batch Mixers.—It is true that the individual dealer's business is insignificant, but the aggregate business done by small mixers is considerable, and its influence upon the feed industry is, I believe, out of all proportion to its volume. Nothing is quite so distressing to a dealer who is obeying the regulations, either voluntarily or under persuasion, as to find that one of his competitors is getting away with something. He feels that, as a law-abiding citizen, he is in duty bound to protest.

I would not have it understood from what I have said that I lack sympathy for the small manufacturer, or that I believe the proper solution of our problem lies in forcing him out of business.

I have admittedly sketched the batch mixer at his worst, but even in cases where the description fits, it has been our disposition in Maryland to regulate rather than eliminate the small-time mixer. In so far as we are permitted to do so we prefer to adopt the role of a patient but none the less firm instructor who labors with a backward pupil. Representatives of our department have held innumerable personal conferences, have filled out registration application blanks, drawn up specimen labels and tags, and even calculated formulas.

Fish meals as a class continue to offer a fruitful field for study, for there is always the temptation to buy on a 60@65% protein basis and sell on a 55% guaranty. The diluents employed include finely ground raw bone and steamed bone meal, both of which are difficult to detect and almost impossible to establish. Clumsier subterfuges consist in the addition of sand or of salt fish low in protein, salt being the adulterant in the latter case. Crab scrap is also used to some extent, but is generally revealed microscopically through the presence of shell particles and other skeletal fragments. Within the last few weeks we have referred to federal authorities, for their consideration, a shipment into Maryland of an alleged menhaden meal, which consisted of a mixture of imported Japanese meal with an appreciable amount of shrimp meal, the composite containing approximately 6% salt. Whale meal is also incorporated into fish meal.

Unlicensed Shipments.—Quite frequently large manufacturers with headquarters outside the state unload unlicensed shipments on local dealers, and only satisfy registration requirements after withdrawal of the feed from the market or threatened prosecution of the dealer. Of course, it is possible to prosecute the dealer, but if the control official desires to see moral justice done, he hesitates to take such action. Particularly is this true if the dealer has bought in good faith, either through ignorance of the facts or upon the basis of the promises of a salesman.

ARMIN W. RILEY, Washington, D. C., in charge of division No. 6 in the N.R.A., was on the program for a talk on "Self Regulation in Industry" but his voice being under a handicap, his paper was read by A. J. Cordier, also of the N.R.A. at Washington, whose own topic was "Compliance." According to Mr. Riley, the Blue Eagle has come to stay.

MR. CORDIER declared that prosecutions for code violations would be pushed in cases where it became advisable.

Feedstuffs Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
*Baltimore	2,363	3,481		
*†Boston	497	454		
*Chicago	10,522	15,357	31,748	32,775
*Cincinnati	210	330		
*Kansas City	5,475	1,960	20,475	19,000
*Milwaukee	910	2,350	9,620	4,260
New York	133	600		
Peoria	11,480	13,100	10,440	15,485
*San Francisco	145	51		
*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.			*Millfeed, bran and shorts.	

The session adjourned at 12:30 for the qualifying round Friday afternoon of the golf tournament.

Friday Morning Session

MR. SEAY, Mr. Riley and Mr. Cordier joined in answering many questions relating to the code.

MR. FERGUSON: What will be done with the scores of codes that have not yet been approved?

MR. CORDIER: If we had a code for every little particular industry we would have 500,000 codes. In the food division it is the purpose to make codes that will encompass as many small codes as possible. It is hard to tell whether these codes are going to die.

MR. FERGUSON: My business comes under 69 different codes. A lot of them have not anything yet.

MR. FIELD: When we attended the formal hearing, it indicated there were 466 feed manufacturers in the United States that we could locate. Of course, not all of those are members of our ass'n. We have 162 members in the ass'n. Then thru affiliates, thru regional ass'ns, we got the authority of those ass'ns to represent them in the code work. And that added something over 100 members to the list of those whom we had authority to represent. The rest of them we couldn't get hold of.

Since the formal hearing I have done some more checking and I have added some names to that list. The list now stands at about 700. I think it is probable that at least some of those are retailers, but we can not tell. We have made as good a check as we can. I sent that list of 700 to Mr. Cochran last week and told him that would be our mailing list.

A MEMBER: I would like to know what is the reason for the difference in the wage scale in different sections of the country? Here in the North we pay \$16 a week and in the South they pay \$14.

MR. SEAY: That difference has been thrashed out so much and explained so many times, I hope you won't ask us to go thru it today.

MR. McDOWELL: Tell him I will send him a booklet called "The Sub-Normal Negro." (Laughter.)

OFFICERS elected are: pres., C. A. Codrington, Cayuga, N. Y.; vice pres., Searle Mowat, Detroit; executive vice pres., Ralph M. Field, Chicago; treas., W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee. Directors: George Albers, Seattle, Wash.; C. N. Barrett, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. Bomar, Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. B. Conkey, Cleveland, O.; J. B. DeHaven, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.; C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.; H. L. Hammond, Boston, Mass.; L. R. Hawley, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. McConnell, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn.; W. D. Walker, Chicago, Ill.; V. F. Rudy, Kansas City, Mo.; A. C. Palmer, Waverly, N. Y.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.

RESOLUTIONS were adopted condemning S. B. 3326 giving licensing powers to the sec'y of agriculture, the processing tax on bags, thanking the N.R.A. officials at Washington for their aid, and paying a tribute to the

memory of William E. Suits, long an ardent supporter of the ass'n.

A CODE COM'ITE was named by the board of directors, as follows, with two more to be elected from industry members not members of the ass'n: A. F. Seay, St. Louis; H. L. Hammond, Boston; P. G. Kinzer, Milwaukee; J. A. McConnell, Buffalo; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis.

Friday afternoon was devoted to the golf tournament and the ladies bridge party.

Michigan Feed Dealers Organize

About 50 feed dealers met May 22 at Grand Rapids, Mich., and formed the West Michigan Feed Dealers Ass'n.

It was recommended by a com'ite that a margin for cost of handling of 20 cents per bag be allowed.

Temporary officers chosen are: pres., Albert J. Elenbaas, Grand Rapids; vice pres., Gerard Cook, Holland, Mich., and sec'y-treas., Barney Tolsma, Grand Rapids.

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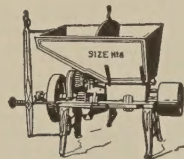
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Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 7	14.65	17.00	12.90	15.60
Apr. 14	13.60	16.25	11.75	14.90
Apr. 21	13.05	15.35	11.75	14.40
Apr. 28	13.15	15.50	11.75	14.50
May 5	13.50	16.25	11.70	15.35
May 12	14.15	16.90	12.70	15.60
May 19	14.50	17.50	12.80	15.95
May 26	15.10	17.25	13.55	15.75
June 2	17.50	19.25	15.75	17.50
June 9	18.75	20.50	17.05	19.05

Feed Manufacturers' Code

The code of fair competition for the feed manufacturing industry was approved by the president May 23 and went into effect June 4, as follows:

ART. I declares the purpose of the code.

ART. II. **Definitions.** Sec. 1. The term "Feed Manufacturing Industry" as used herein means the business of manufacturing and selling at wholesale of feed, primarily intended for animals, thru any of the following processes either singly or in combination. The grinding, crushing or otherwise processing of grains other than for human consumption. The mixing of grain, processed or unprocessed, with other products and/or by-products of grain. The mixing or blending of the products and/or by-products of grain.

The milling of alfalfa into its products. In any case, supplemental ingredients not produced from grains may or may not be included in the mixtures. Note: Nothing in this Code is to affect the sale of unmixed and/or unprocessed grains or unmixed by-products.

Sec. 2. The term "Feed" as used herein means feed for all manner of livestock, including poultry and other birds and domestic animals, but not products intended for human consumption.

Sec. 3. The term "member of the Industry" or "Manufacturer" as used herein means any person engaged in the processing or production of feed as defined in Sec. 1, except that this definition shall not include any person engaged exclusively in custom mixing, custom grinding or mixing or grinding of feeds for sale by himself at retail, except also that this Code shall not apply to any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or importing dog food or other pet foods for sale, if such person is engaged in such business exclusively or principally or incidental to other than a feed manufacturing business as such.

Sec. 4. The terms "Act," "Sec'y," and "Administrator," as used herein mean respectively, Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Sec'y of Agriculture or his duly appointed agent, and the Administrator for Industrial Recovery or his duly appointed agent.

Sec. 5. The term "President" as used herein means the President of the United States.

Sec. 6. The term "employees" as used herein includes any and all persons engaged in the Industry, however compensated, except a member of the Industry.

Sec. 7. The term "employer" as used herein means any person by whom any such employee is compensated or employed.

Sec. 8. The term "outside salesman" as used herein means any person engaged exclusively in selling or sales promotion work and who does not regularly deliver.

Sec. 9. The term "watchman" as used herein means any person who is engaged primarily in watching and safeguarding the premises of a feed manufacturing establishment.

Sec. 10. The term "Southern Area" as used herein means the states of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. The term "North" as used herein means the remainder of the United States.

Sec. 11. The term "person" as used herein means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, and/or any other business unit.

Sec. 12. The term "Association" as used herein means the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, Inc.

Sec. 13. The term "Board of Directors" or "Board" as used herein means the Board of Directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Inc.

HOURS

ART. III. Sec. 1. No employee shall be permitted to work in excess of 40 hours in any one week or 8 hours in any 24 hour period, except as follows:

(a) Executive, supervisory, technical and administrative employees, provided they receive regularly \$35 or more per week; also outside salesmen.

(b) Factory and mechanical workers and artisans may be permitted to work as follows:

1. Forty-four hours in any one week or 9 hours in any one day for a period of 10 weeks in any year.

2. Forty-eight hours in any one week, or 9 hours in any one day for a period of 10 weeks in any year, provided, however, all hours worked in excess of 44 in any one week shall be compensated at the rate of time and one-third the normal hourly rate.

3. For the duration of the remaining 32 weeks of such year, employees may be permitted to work 40 hours in any one week and 8 hours in any one day, averaged over a 4 week period with a maximum of 44 hours in any one week,

the extra hours to be paid at the normal hourly rate. The averaging period of 4 weeks may be taken out of any 4, 5 or 6 consecutive weeks.

The ten weeks' period, provided for in subsections 1 and 2, paragraph (b) hereof, need not be taken consecutively.

A report shall be made quarterly to the Code Authority, stating the number of weeks which any employee has worked in excess of 40 hours per week, or 8 hours per day.

(c) Clerical, accounting or other office employees may be permitted to work 44 hours in any one week, or 9 hours in any one day, with no overtime, provided, however, that no such employee shall be permitted to work in excess of 160 hours in any 4 week period.

(d) Chauffeurs and deliverymen, provided they are not permitted to work more than 48 hours in any one week.

(e) Watchmen not performing any operating functions, provided that no such watchman shall be permitted to work more than 56 hours in any one week.

(f) Engineers, electricians, millwrights, grinders, foremen, and their immediate assistants necessary in preparatory and clean-up operation may be permitted to work 4 hours per week and not more than one hour in any one day in excess of the hours specified in paragraph (b) of Section 1 hereof, the compensation for extra hours worked to be fixed at the normal hourly wage rate, except that time and one-third shall be paid for all hours worked in excess of 48 hours per week.

(g) The maximum hours fixed in paragraph (b), Section 1 hereof, shall not apply to employees engaged in emergency repair work, but in all such cases time and one-third shall be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum. Monthly reports of hours so worked shall be made to the Code Authority under this provision.

Sec. 2. No employee, except watchmen, shall be permitted to work more than 6 days in any 7 day period.

Sec. 3. No employee shall be permitted to work for a total number of hours in excess of the hours prescribed for each week and day, whether employed by one or more employers.

WAGES

ART. IV. Sec. 1. No employee shall be paid at less than the following wage rates:

(a) Clerical, accounting or other office employees shall be paid at the following rates:

1. Not less than \$16 per week in cities of 500,000 population or over, or in the immediate trade area thereof;

2. Not less than \$15 per week in cities where the population is not less than 250,000 nor more than 500,000 or in the immediate trade area thereof;

3. Not less than \$14 per week in all other cities, towns and villages; except: that office boys and messengers may be paid at a rate of \$2 below the above minima, provided, however, that the number of such office boys or messengers shall not exceed 10% of the total number of all clerical and office employees, but each employer shall be entitled to at least one.

Population for the purposes of this Code shall be determined by reference to the 1930 Federal Census.

(b) Watchmen shall be paid at a rate of not less than \$16 per week in the North and at a rate of not less than \$14 per week in the Southern area.

(c) Employers other than those covered in paragraphs (a) and (b), Sec. 1 hereof, shall be paid at a rate of not less than 40c per hour, except that in the Southern area such employees shall be paid at a rate of not less than 25c per hour.

(d) Employees engaged in the milling of alfalfa other than those covered in paragraphs (a) and (b), Section 1 hereof, shall be paid at a rate of not less than 35c per hour.

Sec. 2. This Code establishes a minimum rate of pay which shall apply, irrespective of whether any employee is actually compensated on a time rate, piece-work or other basis.

Sec. 3. Whenever the adoption of the minimum rates of this Code results in lessening the differential between unskilled labor and

skilled labor, wages above the minimum shall be increased so as to maintain fair differentials. In no case shall average weekly rates be reduced as a result of the adoption of this Code. A report shall be made to the Administrator within 90 days from the effective date of the Code analyzing the adjustment of wages above the minimum, reporting the number of new employees in the industry and the length of their service.

Sec. 4. All employees' wages shall be paid in lawful currency or by negotiable check payable on demand. These wages shall be exempt from any deductions other than those expressly authorized by the employee or upon service of legal process. All contracts of employment shall prescribe payment of wages at least semi-monthly.

Sec. 5. A person whose earning capacity is limited because of age, physical, or mental handicap, or other infirmity, may be employed on light work at a wage below the minimum established by this Code, if the employer obtains from the State Authority, designated by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, a certificate authorizing such person's employment at such wages and for such hours as shall be stated in the certificate. Such authority shall be guided by the instructions of the U. S. Dept. of Labor in issuing certificates to such persons. Each employer shall file monthly with the Code Authority a list of all such persons employed by him, showing the wages paid to, and the maximum hours of work for such employee.

GENERAL LABOR PROVISIONS

ART. V. Sec. 1. No person under 16 years of age shall be employed in the Industry. No person under 18 years of age shall be employed at operations or occupations which are hazardous in nature or detrimental to health. Within 60 days after the signing of this Code, the Code Authority shall submit to the Administrator a list of such operations or occupations. In any State an employer shall be deemed to have complied with this provision as to age, if he shall have on file a certificate or permit duly signed by the authority in such State empowered to issue employment or age certificate or permits showing that the employee is of the required age.

Sec. 2. Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively thru representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

Sec. 3. No employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and

Sec. 4. Employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President.

Sec. 5. No provision in this Code shall supersede any state or federal law, which imposes on employers more stringent requirements as to age of employees, wages, hours of work, or as to safety, health, sanitary or general working conditions, or insurance, or fire protection, than are imposed by this Code.

Sec. 6. Employers shall not change the method of payment of compensation or reclassify employees or duties or occupations performed by such employees, or engage in any subterfuge so as to defeat the provisions of the Act or of this Code.

Sec. 7. Each employer shall post in conspicuous places, in English or such other language as may be required to render easily accessible to employees, the articles dealing with hours of labor, wages and general labor provisions of this Code. Employers shall comply with rules and regulations of the Administrator as to the posting of this Code or portions thereof.

Sec. 8. Each employer shall provide for the safety and health of the employees during the hours and at the places of their employment. Standards for safety and health shall be submitted by the Code Authority to the Administrator within six months after the effective date of the Code.

ORGANIZATION, POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CODE AUTHORITY

ART. VI. Sec. 1. Code Authority. A Supervisory Body to be known as the Code Authority shall be established for the purpose of assist-



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ing in the administration, supervision and promotion of the performance of the provisions of this Code. Except as the jurisdiction of the Sec'y and the Administrator may hereafter be changed pursuant to order of the President, the Code Authority shall assist the Administrator in all matters relating to the administration of provisions in this Code relating to hours of labor, rates of pay, and other conditions of employment and shall assist the Sec'y in all matters relating to the administration of all the other provisions of this Code.

Sec. 2. The Code Authority shall consist of not more than seven members of the industry and shall be constituted forthwith upon the approval of this Code in the following manner:

(a) Five members shall be elected for annual terms by the Board of Directors of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, Inc., and two members shall be elected for annual terms by non-members of the Ass'n pursuant to a plan to be submitted by the Ass'n to the Secretary and the Administrator for their approval within ten days after effective date of the Code. The five ass'n members shall function as a duly constituted Code Authority until the election and approval of the additional two members, which shall take place within 60 days after the approval of the Code.

(b) In addition to membership as above provided, the Sec'y and the Administrator may each appoint from one to three members without vote, and without expense to the industry to serve for such terms as they may specify.

Sec. 3. Each trade or industrial ass'n directly or indirectly participating in the selection or activities of the Code Authority shall (1) impose no inequitable restrictions on membership, and (2) submit to the Sec'y and the Administrator true copies of its articles of ass'n by-laws, regulations, and any amendments when made thereto—together with such other information as to membership, organization, and activities as the Sec'y or the Administrator may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Act.

Sec. 4. In order that the Code Authority shall at all times be truly representative of the industry and in other respects comply with the provisions of the Act, the Sec'y or the Administrator may prescribe such hearings as he may deem proper; and thereafter if he shall find that the Code Authority is not truly representative or does not in other respects comply with the provisions of the Act, may require an appropriate modification in the method of selection of the Code Authority, or take such other action as the evidence adduced at the hearing may warrant.

ASSESSMENT OF DUES

Sec. 5. It being found necessary to support the Administration of this Code, in order to effectuate the policy of the Act and to maintain the standards of fair competition established hereunder, the Code Authority is authorized:

(a) To incur such reasonable obligations as are necessary and proper for the foregoing purposes and to meet such obligations out of funds which shall be held in trust for the purposes of the Code and raised as hereinafter provided:

(b) To submit to the Administrator and the Sec'y for their approval, subject to such notice and opportunity to be heard to the members of the industry as the Administrator and the Sec'y may deem necessary:

1. An itemized budget of its estimated expenses for the foregoing purposes, and

2. An equitable basis upon which the funds necessary to support such budget shall be contributed by all members of the industry entitled to the benefits accruing from the maintenance of such standards, and the administration of this Code;

(c) After such budget and basis of contribution have been approved by the Administrator and the Sec'y, to determine and collect such equitable contributions and to that end, if necessary, to institute legal proceedings therefor in its own name.

Each member of the industry shall be liable for his or its equitable contribution to the expenses of the maintenance of the Code Authority determined as hereinabove provided. Only members of the industry complying with the Code and making such contribution shall be entitled to participate in the selection of the members of the Code Authority or to receive the benefits of its voluntary activities or to make use of any NRA insignia.

Sec. 6. Nothing contained in this Code shall constitute the members of the Code Authority partners for any purpose. Nor shall any mem-

ber of the Code Authority be liable in any manner to anyone for any act of any other member, officer, agent or employee of the Code Authority. Nor shall any member of the Code Authority, exercising reasonable diligence in the conduct of his duties hereunder, be liable to anyone for any action or omission to act under this Code, except for his own wilful malfeasance or non-feasance.

Sec. 7. If the Sec'y or the Administrator shall determine as to the matters subject to their respective jurisdiction that any action of the Code Authority or any agency thereof may be unfair, or unjust, or contrary to the public interest the Sec'y or the Administrator, as the case may be, may require that such action be suspended to afford an opportunity for investigation of the merits of such action and further consideration by such Code Authority or agency pending final action which shall not be effective unless the Sec'y or the Administrator approves, or unless he shall fail to disapprove after thirty days' notice to him of intention to proceed with such action in its original or modified form.

Sec. 8. In all matters relating to the administration of the provisions of this Code, except those relating to hours of labor, rates of pay and other conditions of employment (except as the jurisdiction of the Secretary and the Administrator may hereafter be changed pursuant to order of the President) the Code Authority shall have the following further powers and duties, the exercise of which shall be reported to the Sec'y.

(a) To adopt by-laws and rules and regulations for its procedure.

(b) To obtain from members of the industry such information and reports as may be necessary for the administration of this Code by the Code Authority and the performance of its powers and duties hereunder.

No such individual reports shall be disclosed to any other member of the industry or any other party except as may be directed by the Sec'y.

(c) To use with the approval of the Sec'y such trade ass'n's and other agencies as it deems proper for the carrying out of any of its activities provided for herein, provided that nothing herein shall relieve the Code Authority of its duties or responsibility under this Code and that such trade associations and agencies shall at all times be subject to and comply with the provisions hereof.

(d) To make recommendations to the Sec'y for the co-ordination of the administration of this Code with such other codes, if any, as may be related to the industry or affect members of the industry.

(e) To recommend to the Sec'y any action or measures deemed advisable, including further fair trade practice provisions to govern members of the industry in their relations with each other or with other industries, and measures for industrial planning.

DUTIES OF CODE AUTHORITY

Sec. 9. In all matters relating to the administration of the provisions of this Code relating to hours of labor, rates of pay and other conditions of employment (except as the jurisdiction of the Sec'y and the Administrator may hereafter be changed pursuant to the order of the President) the Code Authority will have the following duties, the exercise of which shall be reported to the Administrator:

(a) To the best of its ability to insure the execution of the provisions of this Code and to provide by investigation of suspected violations or otherwise for the compliance by the industry and members thereof with the provisions of the Act, subject to such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Administrator.

(b) To co-operate with the Administrator in regulating the use of any NRA insignia solely by those members of the industry who have assented to, and are complying with, this Code.

(c) To adopt by-laws and rules and regulations for its procedure.

(d) To obtain from members of the industry such information and reports as may be necessary for the administration of this Code by the Code Authority and the performance of its powers and duties hereunder. No such individual reports shall be disclosed to any other member of the industry or any other party except as may be directed by the Administrator.

(e) To use such trade ass'n's and other agencies as it deems proper for the carrying out of any of its activities provided for herein, provided that nothing herein shall relieve the Code Authority of its duties or responsibilities under this Code and that such trade ass'n's and agencies shall at all times be subject to and comply with the provisions hereof.

(f) To make recommendations to the Administrator for the co-ordination of the administration of this Code with such other codes, if any, as may be related to or affect members of the industry.

(g) To recommend to the Administrator any action or measures deemed advisable in connection with the industrial planning and stabilization of employment.

GENERAL TRADE PRACTICES

ART. VIII. The following practices shall constitute unfair methods of competition, and are prohibited:

(a) To sell or offer to sell at a designated price for shipment beyond sixty days from date of sale.

(b) To extend or offer to extend the date of shipment, except for a period not exceeding 60 days and then only providing a carrying charge of 25 cents per ton for each 15 days or portion thereof is made and collected.

Guaranty Against Price Decline.—(c) The guaranty by any member against decline of the price specified in any contract for the sale of feed, or the cancellation or re-writing of any contract for the purpose or with the effect of avoiding the accrual or collection of any carrying charges or any market loss which the seller would suffer through buyer's failure to fulfill his contract, or otherwise rebating any part of the contract price.

Consignment.—(d) The making of or entering into any agreement or contract, the effect of which will amount to the shipment or delivery of feed on consignment. "Consignment" as used herein means the shipment or delivery by any member of the industry to any buyer or agent of a buyer, of feed on which a definite or fixed price has not been made by such member of the industry.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the sale of alfalfa products.

GENERAL

ART. VIII. Sec. 1. Modification. This Code and all the provisions thereof are expressly made subject to the right of the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of Section 10 of the Act, from time to time, to cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule or regulation issued under said Act.

Sec. 2. Reports. The members of the industry shall severally, from time to time, upon the request of the Secretary (or the Administrator in the case of information relating to hours of labor, rates of pay, and other conditions of employment) furnish such information to such Federal and State Agencies on and in accordance with forms of reports supplied to them (which reports shall be verified under oath) as the Sec'y or the Administrator may designate and require (1) for the protection of consumers, competitors, employees, and others, and in furtherance of the public interest, and (2) for the determination by the Sec'y or the Administrator of the extent to which the declared policy of the Act is being effectuated by this Code.

Nothing in this code shall relieve any person of existing obligations to furnish reports to Government Agencies.

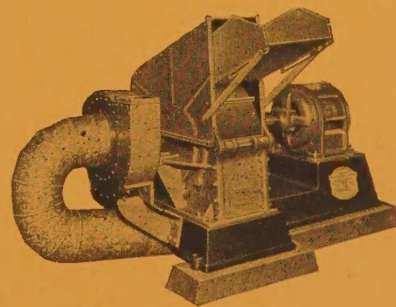
No individual reports shall be disclosed to any other member of the industry or any other party except as may be directed by the Sec'y or the Administrator.

Sec. 3. Monopolies, etc. No provisions of this Code shall be so applied as to permit monopolies or monopolistic practices, or to eliminate, oppress, or discriminate against small enterprises.

Sec. 4. Effective Date. This Code shall become effective on the second Monday after its approval by the President.

GRUENDLER

Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.



Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

Write for further details.

GRUENDLER
CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
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ANALYSIS of FEEDS

Complete \$5 Analysis includes protein, fat, fiber, moisture, ash, nitrogen free extract & carbohydrates. **Proteins, Fats and Fibers—\$1 each** Write for free moisture proof mailing tubes.
SECURITY TESTING LABORATORY
Medical Arts Bldg. Burlington, Iowa



Noah Webster

SAID

CO-OPERATION MEANS:
to work together

Webster's definition
may not change—**BUT—**
THERE'S A LOT MORE TO IT

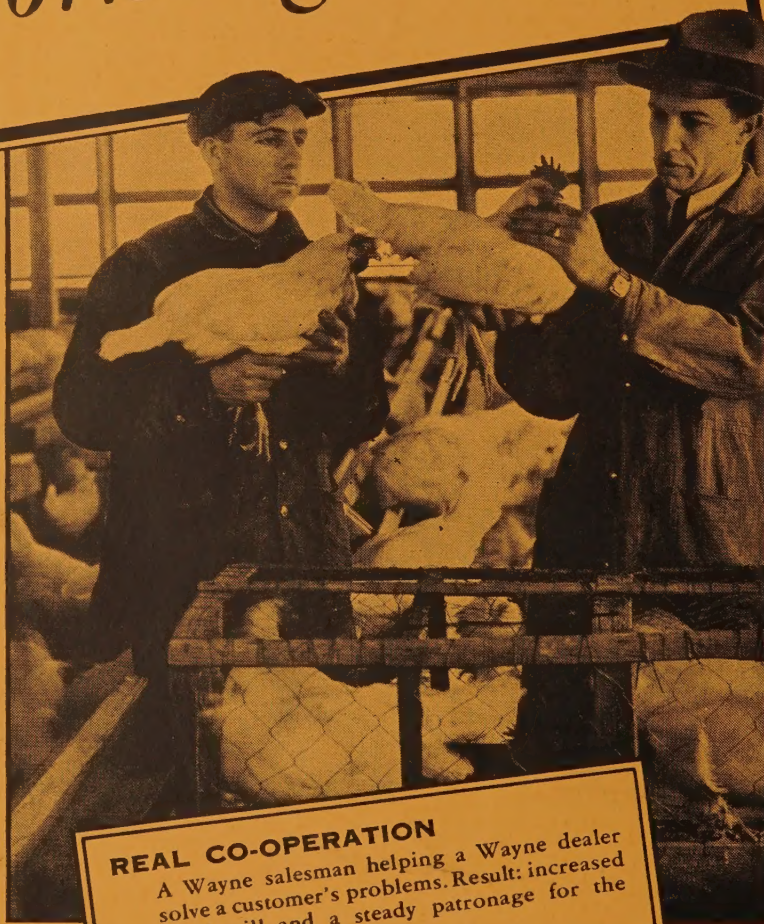
THE all-knowing Webster couldn't begin to give the full meaning contained in the word "co-operation." Even here we only intend to discuss one application of this important noun.

What about co-operation between the feed dealer and the feed manufacturer? What does it consist in? How far should it go?

Allied Mills, right or wrong, takes this stand. Co-operation between the dealer and the manufacturer should be complete—right through to the dealer's relations with his customers.

For instance, glance at the picture on the right. Here is a specific example of how far Allied Mills is willing to carry co-operation.

One of the men is a Wayne dealer; the other is a Wayne salesman. They are busily engaged in helping the feeder solve his problems. Think what service like that means to the dealer throughout his community! This is only one way in which Allied Mills applies *its definition* of co-operation.



REAL CO-OPERATION

A Wayne salesman helping a Wayne dealer solve a customer's problems. Result: increased good will and a steady patronage for the Wayne dealer.

Clip and Send in Today!

ALLIED MILLS, INC.

Advertising Dept., Fort Wayne, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: Please send me, without cost, further information about Wayne Feeds. No obligation attached.



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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT—FORT WAYNE, IND.